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100,000 STEEL HELMET MEN HOLD PARADE

Ex-Crown Prince and Gen. von Seeckt Take Prominent Part

'GERMAN LIBERATION' CALLED OBJECTIVE

Youth Unheedingly Follows in Campaign Against Stresemann's Peace Policy

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—More than 100,000 "Steel Helmet" men, or more drilled men than the whole of the German Reichswehr possesses, paraded in their field gray uniforms on Oct. 5 at Coblenz.

Former Crown Prince Frederick, General von Seeckt, former Commander-in-chief of the Reichswehr, and now member of one of the Government parties, and representatives of Fascist Italy participated in this event and afterwards held a long conference in which German industrialists and politicians also took part.

Four thousand motor cars and motor bicycles steered by men in field gray uniforms and the flying squad belonging to Steel Helmet formed an important part of this parade.

Leaders of the Steel Helmet told their men that they were preparing for the liberation of Germany. They also proudly announced that the Steel Helmet was not a little responsible for the growth of the Nationalistic wave which expressed itself in the recent German elections. They had sown untiringly the seed which now was bearing fruit, one of the leaders said.

"Red" Danger Depicted

Once more the Bolshevik danger was painted on the wall, the scarecrow with which Nationalistic movements in Germany have always tried to justify their existence toward other nations. This is only laughed at in serious political circles. Germany is not threatened by the "Red" danger, but by the Fascist menace if it is threatened at all. On Sunday, Oct. 12, it is said, Adolf Hitler wants to stage the parade on a smaller scale at Potsdam.

In some circles here the Steel Helmet is scoffed at as it is regarded as too moderate in comparison with the Hitlerites who are continually fighting in the streets. But serious politicians well know that Steel Helmet has far more substantial backing than the Hitlerites, as seen from the presence of General von Seeckt and the former Crown Prince at the parade. Many prominent politicians of the Reich parties belong

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France Places Security First in Peace Moves

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The speech delivered by André Maginot, Minister of War, at Bar-le-duc, Oct. 5, has brought this little town of the Meuse Department into the limelight for the second time in a week.

Only a few days ago it was the scene of a luncheon party given by Raymond Poincaré to M. Maginot and André Tardieu, French Prime Minister, which gave rise to much political speculation, but which appears after all to have been merely a friendly meeting between the three statesmen, who are very much at one in their viewpoint on French foreign policy.

M. Maginot in his speech gives voice to apprehension felt by most Frenchmen as the result of recent events in Germany. "We have already gone very far, perhaps too far, in the way of disarmament. It is now for other nations to give evidence of as much initiative and good will in this regard as we have done," declares the War Minister.

The demonstration staged at Coblenz Oct. 5 by 110,000 "Steel Helmets," following upon the strong extreme Nationalist gain in recent German elections, has confirmed Frenchmen in the opinion that there exists in Germany a widespread sentiment which is dangerous to peace.

French observers do not discriminate between Steel Helmets, Hugenburg Nationalists, and Hitler Fascists, but link them all with extreme Italian Fascists, Russian Bolshevists and the Austrian Heimwehr as agitators against the established political social order.

M. Maginot in his speech reiterated the statement made by M. Tardieu speaking at Alencon Sept. 28 that the Government's program for international peace could be summed up in three words, security, arbitration and disarmament, and that the order of these three terms must not be reversed.

Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, speaking at Geneva, repeatedly expressed the Government's program as one of arbitration, security and disarmament. In whatever order these words are placed there can be no doubt that the average Frenchman's primary concern is one of security. To him the security of France must be the corner stone in the organization of peace in Europe.

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More Than 60 Nations Meet to Aid Highways of World

International Roads Congress Opens—Delegates Are Welcomed by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State—French Member Replies

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Roadbuilders from more than 60 nations, colonies and dependencies have gathered here as guests of the United States Government to speak a common language—the language of the road.

Swift, safe and economic highway transportation, a common problem the world over, is the subject over 600 foreign delegates and as many Americans have gathered here to discuss at the Sixth International Road Congress. In the words of Roy D. Chapin of Detroit, president of the American organizing commission, the sole objective of the congress, "is the creation of highways of friendship, within and between all nations."

International road congresses held at intervals of about four years, at the invitation of various governments, attract the best thought of the world in highway engineering and highway transport professions. They are under the general direction of the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses, with headquarters in Paris. Problems of engineering, administration and financing of highways will be discussed, as well as various phases of traffic regulation.

According to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, who opened the sessions the congress exemplifies "an unselfish spirit of international coöperation," to which the world must look for the "basic guarantees of future peace and prosperity."

Prosperity Must Be Mutual

The outstanding lesson of the present world situation, he declared, is that the prosperity of each nation is depended on the prosperity of all and that in the long run no nation can develop its own national well being at the expense of another.

Touching upon the intimate relation between improved road communication and national prosperity and the social consequences that result from the greater accessibility of country to city that follow improved highways, Mr. Stimson turned to the "important and significant results" of closer communication between nations.

Motor tourist travel between Canada and the United States has contributed much to closer understanding between the two countries, he said, adding that "we are now looking forward to a time in the very near future when the road communication between the United States and Mexico and with

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BRAZIL'S BANKS CLOSED; MARTIAL LAW DECLARED

Revolt Spreads—Air Service Stopped—Situation Grows Grave

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—Owing to the gravity of the situation brought about by the revolt of the southward, President Washington Luis Oct. 6 decreed martial law throughout Brazil until Dec. 31.

This follows similar action Saturday, when the Government proclaimed a state of siege in the states of Rio Grande do Sul and Minas Geraes, where the revolution originated.

All banks were closed Oct. 6 by Government order until further notice. The step was taken to avoid speculation in exchange, and the banks had not quoted exchange rates since Saturday noon.

In addition, the Government has suspended air mail service out of the country on the Pan-American, Condor and French Aero Postale Lines.

President Luis Oct. 5 was granted $10,000,000 by Congress to put down the revolution in the states of Rio Grande do Sul and Minas Geraes.

This follows the congressional decree of Oct. 4 which declared a state of siege in Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Geraes and Parahyba. This places half the population of Brazil under military rule. The Government declares that there is no evidence of trouble outside of Rio Grande do Sul and Minas Geraes.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—News filtering through Brazilian border points indicated Oct. 6 that eight of the 21 states in the great South American republic are driving forward to unseat the Federal Government of President Washington Luis and prevent the inauguration of the President-elect Dr. Julio Prestes, Nov. 15.

The leader of the movement, which began in the southernmost State of Rio Grande do Sul, Gen. Francisco Flores da Cunha, asserted Oct. 6 that the States of Parana, Santa Catharina, Piauhy, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba and Minas Geraes were backing his campaign, with the federal troops and thousands of civilians joining the revolting forces.

Meanwhile the Federal Government has declared a state of siege in Rio Grande do Sul and Minas Geraes, and has appropriated $10,000,000 to put down the rebellion. The Government also is said to have offered to make peace, with the insurrectionists refusing all such overtures.

Da Cunha is understood to be planning an attack on the seaport of Sao Paulo. His Rio Grande do Sul army, reinforced with conscripts between the ages of 21 and 35, is moving northward through Santa Catharina and intends to concentrate in the State of Parana, which borders the State of Sao Paulo on the south. Then, it is said, with a railway line along their route they will move upon the great coffee port.

At the same time the revolutionaries are consolidating their gains in all the cities of Rio Grande do Sul, Juan Francisco Pereira, who commands one of the revolutionary brigades, has gone to Porto Alegre, which was taken by the rebels last week. There he will confer with the revolt leaders, among them Hercolino Castro, a former naval lieutenant, who is in charge of the insurgent troops there. Senhor Castro was dismissed from the navy after the failure of a revolt aboard the battleship Sao Paulo in 1924. He lived in Uruguay until the current movement began.

Regular officers are said to be swinging to the side of the revolutionists gradually. Some of those in charge of the Seventh Cavalry were held prisoners for a time but now have returned to their organization and will lead it in the northward drive.

Gen. Da Cunha in a statement Oct. 6 said that if the revolution were triumphant a provisional government would be established, with elections to be called eventually.

BALKAN UNITY AIM OF GREAT ATHENS PARLEY

Plans for United Action on Economic Issues Get First Hearing

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Unanimous agreement that the question of minorities could be tackled was the prelude to the cordial first session of the Balkanic conference which opened here Oct. 5 with Alexander Papanastassiou of Greece as president. All the speakers stressed the need for a Balkanic union and Eleutherios Venizelos, Greek Premier, when he urged the delegates to tackle first only such problems as offered a possibility of immediate agreement, was warmly applauded.

Mr. Venizelos' warning was believed to be directed primarily against raising the minority issue, which Bulgarians and Albanians have both tried unsuccessfully to get included in the agenda—the former supporting the Macedonian minority in South Serbia, and the latter supporting the Albanians living under Jugoslav and Greek flags.

So strongly did the Bulgarians feel at the proposal to exclude all reference to minorities from the conference that they threatened to withdraw altogether. But at the meeting on Oct. 4, a compromise was reached on lines suggested by Mr. Papanastassiou, who declared that detailed examination of this question could only provoke dissension and strongly advocated that the conference should devote its attention to the promotion of a friendly atmosphere, which would facilitate the discussion of more controversial topics later on.

Finally it was unanimously agreed to begin with economic questions, as

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LEGIONNAIRES ROAR WELCOME TO FIRST CITIZENS

Coolidge and Hoover Together Receive Tumultuous Applause

Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, and Calvin Coolidge, his immediate predecessor in office, dominated, each in his way, the opening session of the 1930 American Legion Convention in Boston Oct. 6.

President Hoover made the chief address of the morning which bore out rumors that it would be of unusual practical importance to Legion future history.

Calvin Coolidge had required Mr. Bodenhamer to promise him he would not have to speak. Mr. Bodenhamer had reluctantly complied. After President Hoover spoke, and in the course of his introducing many distinguished guests seated upon the platform, Mr. Bodenhamer identified Mr. Coolidge. A great sound rose from the audience. It persisted for nearly a half minute. Mr. Bodenhamer and Mr. Coolidge exchanged looks. Mr. Coolidge finally nodded slightly and advanced to speak.

"I shall," he said, "save the time of this convention. I shall give you one sentence. . . ." No sound was in the hall. Mr. Coolidge's voice, strangely warm and bright in this single minute went on:

Coolidge Laconic

"I shall say to you that if you have paid your debt to Lafayette, you still owe a debt to yourselves, and to the United States of America."

There was an appreciable tremor through the audience of anticipation of the arrival of the President of the United States many minutes before naval aides and secret service men appeared in the entry at the back of the speaker's platform and Commander Bodenhamer, advancing to the speaker's desk said, simply, "No person in this audience will be so thoughtless, so unmindful of the implications of the occasion, as to leave the Arena before the President of the United States has concluded his address and participated in our Memorial Service. I announce to you the arrival of Herbert Hoover, President of the United States."

Cheers Greet Hoover

A great cheer rent the air; a scarlet coated band in the balcony immediately above the platform burst into a great fanfare of brass music. Gen. John J. Pershing turned and his stern face relaxed into a slight smile, and he beat his hands lightly together. General Gouraud, the gallant soldier of France, his face stern and sad, turned too. His right arm is gone and he stood with his left at the visor of his glittering gold and scarlet cap.

The President of the United States emerged out of the fussy clutter of uniformed men. Richard Jervis, most easily discerned of the chief bodyguard of the President, was close at his shoulder. The President halted momentarily at the head of the little aisle cleared for him and stepped aside to let Mrs. Hoover catch up with him.

To the left stood Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge. Mr. Coolidge was clapping his hands and the relaxed lines of his face said that he was glad of a rest from his days of such things. Mrs. Coolidge applauded with the vigor which is characteristic of her. Mrs. Hoover, looking around behind the President, saw Mrs. Coolidge beyond a great sheaf of lemon chrysanthemums and the two exchanged a greeting which may only be possible between two women who have been wives of Presidents of the United States.

The music rose to a great fury of brilliant sound. Men cheered and beat the floor with canes and whistled, and

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Lions Clubs to Promote Week of Buying to Haul Prosperity Around the Corner

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—To encourage normal buying, Lions International, with some 2250 clubs in the United States and Canada, has thrown all its weight behind a national "Business Confidence Week," Oct 19 to 25.

Its slogan is a quotation from Calvin Coolidge, "It is now a public duty to pay bills promptly and buy what you can afford."

The emphasis is on the word "buy." The Lions Clubs, the majority of which are in small towns, are inviting all other civic organizations to join with them in rousing local communities to the advantages of making purchases at once. Publicity of every kind, through newspaper, radio, platform and pulpit, is being urged by local chapters of Lions to "aid in bringing from 'just around the corner' that prosperity which everyone agrees is there."

The Lions Club of Muskegon, Mich., has undertaken to get pledges from 2500 people to spend $100 each during "Business Confidence Week." It would put $250,000 into instant circulation, the committee points out. Their reasoning is persuasive:

"When you consider that your grocery and meat bill is $25 and that one of the kids will have to have a coat and your wife will need a winter wrap and that you yourself will need an overcoat and maybe some of the kids will have to have shoes, $100 is a very small amount." But the consequences would be big, according to Melvin Jones, secretary-general of Lions International.

"The more buying, the more goods manufactured," he said in a letter to Lions Club officers. "The more manufactured, the more people employed; the more people employed, the more buying; the more buying, the more products."

From international headquarters here the service organization is sending out informative material calling to the attention of local officers the hopeful signs in the business horizon. Snappy slogans to be used in local publicity drives are also supplied. "Bust the buyers' strike" and "Nothing is more certain than business recovery" are typical ones. Another broadside lists a couple dozen paragraphs under the heading, "Things can't be so very bad when—." One of the items reads, "When picture shows are packed, ball parks filled, foursomes waiting at every tee and soda pop and ice cream factories working overtime."

"Remember," one of the messages to clubs encourages, "our 2258 clubs, with 80,000 members will carry an enormous amount of weight in relieving the obsession in the minds of the people with reference to our financial condition."

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA FLIERS START RACE

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Two more attempts on Bert Hinkler's England to Australia flight record of 15 days 2 hours are now in progress.

Flight Lieut. C. W. Hill left Lympne Airdrome on the morning of Oct. 5, flying alone. Flying officers Charles J. Chabot and C. F. M. Pickthorn started early Oct 6 in a cabin machine. Squadron Leader Kingsford-Smith intends to start Oct. 7.

The flight of the first two planes is in the nature of a race and as Lieut. Hill's airplane is about 20 miles per hour slower they have agreed on a handicap for speed and reliability. Lieut. Hill is the officer who, with a comrade, outwitted the Turks during the World War prevailing on them to repatriate both from a prison camp. F. R. Matthews, who also set out recently to break Mr. Hinkler's record, was forced down between Rangoon and Bangkok.

TASK OF ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP ASSIGNED BY HOOVER TO AMERICAN LEGIONNAIRES

Boston Extends Its Warmest Hospitality to the Hoovers

Among Those Welcoming the President and Mrs. Hoover Were Frank G. Allen, Governor of Massachusetts, Standing Next to Mr. Hoover, and William M. Butler, Republican Candidate for Senator From Massachusetts.

Denies American Policies Carry Any Threats of Imperialistic Power

DEFENDS HIGH WAGES IN A. F. OF L. SPEECH

Would Distribute Profits of Mass Output to Help in Human Betterment

The conquest of poverty at home and the establishment of good will with nations abroad were described as the two major problems of the United States by President Hoover in speeches delivered before the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion in Boston Oct. 6.

The two addresses, given in the morning and afternoon before conventions of the two great national organizations, supplemented each other in presenting a rounded picture of the Hoover philosophy on domestic and international questions facing the United States.

America must prove to the world that its new economic power has not made it imperialistic, Mr. Hoover told the Legion. It must further the agencies of peace while maintaining its own security, it must sustain democratic institutions, take the profits from future wars, uphold law enforcement and the Constitution, and above all translate the idealism of the war "into cold realism of the day-to-day task of citizenship."

American Wage Defended

Having expressed these views to the American Legion, Mr. Hoover reiterated in no less emphatic terms to the convention of the Federation of Labor his belief in the soundness of the American doctrine of high wages.

In more specific form than he has ever previously used, Mr. Hoover in his speech before the federation urged his philosophy that living standards can and must be upheld by passing on the profits of mass production to the worker in higher wages, and to the consumer in lower prices.

He told how construction has been speeded up to meet the current industrial depression and how co-operation between labor and capital has reduced the number of industrial controversies to a fraction of those which occurred in the last great depression.

He touched briefly on his present investigation of technological unemployment and of the "demoralization" of the bituminous coal industry and reverted again to his thesis that present unemployment is a stimulus to "solution of our greatest economic problems—stability in employment."

Political Issues Avoided

Neither speech was political in character and yet each touched on fundamentals of the Hoover Administration's program, and joined with the address given Oct. 2 at Cleveland before the American Bankers Association as a triology putting the aims and ideals of Mr. Hoover squarely before the public just prior to the falll elections. The fourth and final speech will be delivered at the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Battle of

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LEGION CALLED TO SERVE CAUSE OF WORLD AMITY

Hoover Wants Every Act to Show Dependence on 'Sense of Justice'

Taking his text from the preamble of the American Legion Constitution adopted in France in 1919, President Hoover on Oct. 6 told the vast crowd of Legionnaires filling the huge Boston Arena and the larger national radio audience, that war-time idealism must be translated into the day-to-day task of citizenship.

The United States is not imperialistic, Mr. Hoover declared, and he called upon the Legion to further its accepted stand in behalf of peace and international understanding by showing in word and act that America maintains a lively sense of "international justice."

Leaders of some countries, Mr. Hoover said, see in America's growing strength a threat and "the birth of a new imperial power."

"This, we know, is an utter misconception of America," Mr. Hoover said. "We know there is a desire to do justice and not exploitation. We know there is no financial, traditional or military imperialism in the American heart. We know, in fact, that we have opened the door of a new social and economic system by which within our own borders we shall create the conquest of poverty without exploiting other nations. But as wrong as these fears may be it becomes our first duty to show by our every act, not alone by our Government but by our citizens, that our guide is justice and that confidence may be reposed in that sense of justice."

Preservation of Peace

Preservation of peace demands national support to the agencies for the pacific solution of controversies, Mr. Hoover said, and he hailed as achievements of the first rank the Kellogg-Briand pact and the London naval agreement.

"The peace of our country has never stood more assured than at this moment," Mr. Hoover told his big audience.

Turning to matters nearer home, Mr. Hoover in strong words reminded his hearers that they had pledged themselves in their preamble to support the Constitution and the "enforcement of the laws."

Mr. Hoover referred to the inquiry he recently authorized to find a means by which economic burdens of war can be more broadly equalized.

"It is not equitable," he said, "that one citizen shall profit by war while another makes the supreme sacrifice."

The President hinted that the Legionnaires should refrain from further pension demands from the Federal Treasury. Total outlays to World War soldiers already are nearly $600,000,000 a year, he said, and for all war veterans, nearly $900,000,000. A responsibility rests on the Legionnaires, he said, "that the demands upon the Government shall not exceed the measure that justice requires and self-help can provide.

"If we shall overload the burden of taxation we shall stagnate our economic progress and we shall by the slackening of his progress place penalties upon every citizen."

Text of President's Speech

Mr. Hoover's address was as follows:

My Fellow Countrymen:

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I am able to meet here with the American Legion.

I hope I may venture to claim from some years of service during the great war a measure of comradeship with the men who fought in that war. I understand your variety of French perfectly. I know

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Boston Greets Hoover Party With Only Few Formalities

President and Wife Arrive in Morning From Washington—Allan Hoover Meets Mother—Mrs. Rogers in Presidential Group

For the first time since the opening of the campaign which culminated in his election, Herbert Hoover came to Boston on Oct. 6 as chief guest of the American Legion. With him was Mrs. Hoover. They arrived in Boston at 9:30 a. m., having left Washington at 11 o'clock Sunday night.

The most elaborate precautions of police protection had been taken as an answer that there might be a radical outburst against Mr. Hoover in this city. From the moment he came up the steps from the train shed into the Back Bay station it was apparent that the precautions were to be regarded as of only formal use, for the moderate sized crowd at the station, and the moderate sized crowds that lined the section of Dartmouth Street intervening between station and hotel were sympathetic and straightforward in their desire merely to see the President of the United States, a man whose home is in California and whom eastern people have never had much chance to see.

Governor and Mayor There

Mr. Hoover came up the stairs with Frank G. Allen, Governor of Massachusetts, and James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston. Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, came along a little behind with Mrs. Hoover. Both were dressed in dark clothes and each carried flowers that had in them the vibrant lavender of orchids.

Mr. Hoover smiled at the little shimmer of applause that went through the several hundred people held behind police lines in the main waiting room of the station. There was no hurry, no pressing forward, no sign of undue enthusiasm. It was all very orderly and well mannered and the President passed quickly to an open car drawn up, all glistening enamel and bright accessories in the brilliant sunshine.

It was to be noted that Mr. Hoover had, for the moment, abandoned the custom of entering the automobile before the wife of the President. He stood hatless before the photographers and Mrs. Rogers and Miss Mary Curley who had fetched Mrs. Hoover a bouquet tied with Legion streamers stood near Mrs. Hoover, with Mr. Curley standing immediately behind her.

The crowds stood watching silently, with curious interest for the eager work of newspaper photographers and respectful attention to the arrangements of Secret Service men. A woman in the crowd said, when a stern young man took his place on the running board of the Presidential car, "My, I'm glad I'm just a woman. Imagine! Secret Service men every step you take!"

No Hurry at Any Stage

The short drive to the Copley-Plaza Hotel was accomplished without appreciable hurry. There was a notable absence of shrieking sirens of motorcycle officers which have led so many bystanders to see in the custom of expediting the movements of distinguished guests a sort of turning out of the militia to get a mouse.

Within the hotel (the President and Mrs. Hoover stood for an instant on the sidewalk before the hotel to acknowledge the pleasant greeting of several hundreds gathered there), the presidential party went at once to rooms reserved for it. Almost at once Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge arrived to visit the Hoovers.

If Calvin Coolidge ever said such things, it would be possible to think that, behind his slight, twisted smile, as he was admitted to the suite, lurked some casual remark to the effect that he was glad it was Mr. Hoover and not himself, any longer, who must endure a life of such astonishing formalism.

Other visitors, evidently all by prearranged plan, formed a sort of unbroken file down the hotel corridor. Secret service men were everywhere.

Allan Hoover Greets Mother

A few police in uniform. An occasional hawk-eyed individual, operating under the vigilant orders of Harry Barker who used to be at Washington with the Secret Service, and has had plenty of experience with Presidents and who knows how to do a whole job without seeming to do anything at all.

Louis K. Liggett, Republican National Committeeman from Massachusetts, and Mrs. Rogers were in the rooms. William M. Butler was there, and also Frank W. Stearns.

The time was comparatively short before the Hoovers must start for the Arena. Allan Hoover, who is a student at the Harvard School of Business Administration, arrived simply, like any boy dropping in to see his mother on her arrival in his college town and went on to the Arena to sit on the platform, a slim boy, with a purposeful face, and dark eyes, and a manner of the most complete self-effacement.

Mrs. Hoover, coming here so soon after being at Indianapolis at the Girl Scout meeting, received several representatives of local Girl Scout work informally and said how happy she was to be in Boston, which is in the midst of a most influential area with respect to the work.

And soon the Secret Service men began to double-step in their manner, and someone brought Mr. Hoover's silk hat, and Mrs. Hoover gathered up her flowers, a great cluster of lilies of the valley and orchids, and the party set out for the Arena.

Supreme Court Opens With 500 Cases on Docket

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States Supreme Court opened a new term Oct. 6 with the issues before it overshadowed by the pressing problem of congestion in the lower federal courts.

On the eve of convening, Chief Justice Hughes made public recommendations of the senior circuit judges that five new district judges be appointed to help stem the mounting tide of criminal and civil cases which the courts are finding it impossible to keep abreast.

The Supreme Court itself, all nine members present, had before it 500 cases, compared with 432 last year, in which it set a record by disposing of everything on the docket. Its first two weeks will be devoted to eliminating all cases it cannot consider for lack of jurisdiction. Then the justices will take up the appeals which must be adjudged on their merits.

Besides the five new judges who would serve in southern New York, eastern New York, northern Georgia, eastern Michigan and West Virginia, the circuit judges recommended making permanent 16 temporary district judgeships and one circuit judgeship. Congress provided for these in 1922 but limited them to the lifetime of the appointees.

Two are in Massachusetts, two in southern New York, one each in eastern New York, western Pennsylvania, eastern Michigan, western Missouri, southern New Jersey, northern Texas, northern Ohio, eastern Missouri, southern California, Arizona, southern Iowa and Minnesota. The circuit judgeship is in the district embracing California and adjacent western states.

Anthropologists at Odds on Asian Influence Theory

WASHINGTON (AP)—Any link between ancient Aztec civilization and that of old China and old Egypt is pronounced "utterly without archaeological foundation" by anthropologists of the National Museum.

An account of G. Ryden, archaeologist, now displaying in Los Angeles 26 newly unearthed, 2500 B.C., Aztec urns decorated with "many faces purely Chinese in character and others strongly resembling ancient Egyptian sculpture and pottery" failed to convince Dr. A. Hrdlicka and Dr. Neil Judd of the Museum Staff.

"A century of painstaking archaeological study of Latin America has revealed nothing to support the theory of Chinese and Egyptian influence," Dr. Judd said. Nor did he place credence in a theory that the early Malays may have migrated via island groups to the South American shore.

Officials of the National Geographic Society mentioned the strange stone images of Easter Island, 2000 miles off-shore from Bolivia, which have been used to support the theory of an early Asiatic influence on America.

But the Smithsonian scientists maintained the only theory of Asiatic origin in early America which may hold is the Alaskan, where only a few miles divided the continents.

PHILIPPINE QUESTION ON PRINCETON AGENDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J.—The first of a series of five round-table conferences this year by the new School of Public and International Affairs of Princeton University will be held on Nov. 3 and 4. Roland S. Morriss, formerly American Ambassador to Japan, will preside at the first conference, which will deal with the relations of the United States and the Philippine Islands.

Stanley K. Hornbeck, chief of the division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State, will lead the discussion in one of the two informal meetings prior to the conference. Pedro Guevara, Resident Commissioner in the United States for the Philippines, will lead the other.

SALVATION ARMY LEADER OPENS DRY CAMPAIGN

Says Country Could Not Exist Half Wet and Half Dry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—From her background of experience with the poor and underprivileged, Miss Evangeline Booth, commander of the Salvation Army in America, declared here Oct. 5, in initiating the campaign of the Rhode Island drys against "insidious wet propaganda," that the Salvation Army would have to ask for 10 times more money to continue its regenerative work if the saloon returned.

The meeting was held in the Rhode Island Auditorium, under the auspices of the Rhode Island Committee of One Thousand. Luther D. Burlingame, chairman of the Committee of One Thousand, presided.

"If drinking is good: Why all this talk of moderation?" Commander Booth asked. "You don't advise moderate manhood, moderate citizenship or moderate religion. What is the answer? Drink is not good! Drink is not necessary! Hospitals, insurance companies, labor and industrial leaders agree to that. Even newspapers with wet views are not so fond of having wet reporters."

"It is not proper for me to say whether or not the Eighteenth Amendment should be in the Constitution. I am not a constitutional lawyer. But, I do know the amendment is as much a part of the Constitution as was the original document. I know, too, that the Wets did not succeed in convincing Chief Justice Taft or Chief Justice Hughes that the Eighteenth Amendment is unconstitutional. The presence of the amendment in the Constitution demands obedience."

Big liquor interests, Miss Booth described as being concerned, not so much with possible failure of the law as with the fact that its success would bring abolition of the liquor traffic in other countries.

She declared there is less drinking in the United States today than there was before prohibition and modification, rather than solving the problem, would make matters worse than they were before prohibition.

Meeting the argument for "state's rights," Miss Booth quoted Lincoln's speech, warning that no country can exist "half slave and half free." Neither is it possible, she said, to have a country, half wet and half dry. She summed up by saying: "If liquor is legalized anywhere in the United States it must be legalized everywhere."

EVENTS TONIGHT

American Legion activities: Forty and Eight Convention parade, 7; night aerial spectacle, over Boston Common, 8:30; Forty and Eight National Week (Initiation), 9; special feature and band concerts, Charles River Basin and Embankment, 9; fireworks display, Charles River Basin, 10.

Tercentenary celebrations: Tercentenary Industrial Exposition, Mechanics Building, until 10, through Oct. 11; Massachusetts Exposition of Governmental Activities, Commonwealth Armory, until 10, through Oct. 11; Exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, foot of Revere St., until 10, admission 25 cents.

Statler Hotel: National Commander's dinner to distinguished guests, Imperial Ballroom, 7.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Men's Council, Room 100, 6.

West Roxbury Community: Harbinger Club dinner and bridge, Loring-Greenough House, Jamaica Plain, 6:30; meeting, Women's Home Missionary Society, home of Mrs. E. V. Crimmin, 55 Westover Street, 8; meeting, Taylor Auxiliary, home of Mrs. Byron P. Moston, 72 Aldrich Street, Roslindale, 8.

Field and Forest Club: Round Table, 3 Joy Street, 8.

Opening of Watertown Institute of Religious Education, Phillips Church, 7:30 to 9:30.

Regular meeting of School Committee of Boston, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Harvard University: Modern Language Conference, Prof. C. H. Grandgent, speaker, Common Room, Conant Hall, 8.

Theaters

Majestic—"Bird in Hand," 8:25.
Copley—"Shooting Shadows," 8:30.
Wilbur—Lillian Gish in "Uncle Vanya."

EVENTS TOMORROW

American Legion Activities: Rehabilitation and Child Welfare breakfast, Hotel Kenmore, 8; Publicity and Radio breakfast, Hotel Sheraton, 8; breakfast to Auxiliary Drill Teams, courtesy Bessie Edwards Cadets, Shepard's Restaurant, 8; Chamber of Commerce breakfast to distinguished guests, 8:15; start American Legion Convention Parade, Special Contests, singing, marching, float, etc., 10.

Museum of Fine Arts: Japanese Galleries, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

West Roxbury Community: meeting, Woman's Club Board, Library Hall, 10.

Statler Hotel: meeting, American Federation of Labor, ballroom.

Massachusetts Exposition of Governmental Activities, Commonwealth Armory, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Tercentenary celebrations — Boston: Tercentenary Industrial Exposition, Mechanics Building; 10 to 1, admission card only, 1 to 10, open to general public; exhibition of original Massachusetts Bay Colony Charter, Archives Division, Room 438, State House, 9 to 5; through Oct. 11; exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, 10 to 10. Salem: Pioneers' Village reproduced in detail, Forest Park; reproduction of a Colonial house. Pequot Mills; House of the Seven Gables open to visitors; early costumes and documents, Essex Institute; rare merchant marine collection, Peabody Museum. (Above Salem events open all day.)

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Daily from 10 to 5. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: Statue of Aphrodite; French illustrated books of the eighteenth century lent by William A. Sargent; American silver, domestic and church pieces; eighteenth century designs by Pillement and Bony.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; special exhibitions of objects found by the expeditions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kirkuk, Iraq; paintings of the Naumberg bequest. Through Oct. 31.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston—9 to 5, weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Marking the Legion Convention, miniature display of a section of the Legion parade past a faithful miniature model of the Massachusetts State House. Soldier dolls. Weapons. For Fire Prevention Week special exhibit of woodsmanship and proper fire building and extinction. Stuffed mammals, insects, sea life, shells, minerals and displays of life in foreign lands.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Books and pictures about Boston, old and new. Exhibition Room. War posters from the collection of Richmond Wight. In Sargent Hall. Through Oct. 11.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Autumn exhibition.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—100 etchings by old and modern masters. Through Oct. 11.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Work of members.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Prints, including complete collections of views of Boston, by Sears Gallagher, W. Harry Smith, Gustav von Colln and Clair Leighton.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Leon Bonnet and John Enser. Water colors by Albert Gold and Koren de Hootarian. Through Oct. 11.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—American landscapes.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Miscellaneous exhibit.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Paintings by members.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Autumn exhibit.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Old and modern views of Boston, American historical prints.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Old Master drawings and 100 engraved portraits. Through Oct. 31.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting, Currier and Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

Gardenside Bookshop, 15 Arlington Street—Etchings by Briscoe, Blampied, Benson, Bone, Cameron, Pennell and Zorn; special display by Ray Weiss and Minna Weiss Zellmer.

Bookshops for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Etchings by Andre Smith. Through Oct. 31. Crayon portraits by Kathleen Verschoyle. Through Oct. 15.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by Marius Bauer.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Pastels by Arthur Spear, lent by the Vose Galleries; bronzes by Cyrus Dallin and Lillian Link; butterflies, lent by the Agassiz Museum.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings, etchings and prints by old and modern masters.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Keep your smile attractive

What charm there is to a smile that reveales gleaming teeth! Such beauty deserves the best care. The teeth should be cleaned thoroughly—not only the surface but the tiny crevices that elude the toothbrush.

You can depend on Squibb's Dental Cream for *thorough* cleanliness. First it cleans the surface, then it penetrates and protects the row of crevices along the edge where teeth and gums meet.

Squibb's is pleasantly flavored. Refreshes the mouth and sweetens the breath. Buy it at any drug store.

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TRADE WARNED OF COMPETITION IN LIQUOR SALES

Harvard Professor Says Wages Went for Drink in Days of Saloon

Attention was called to the "competition for the consumer's dollar" and business warned of the undesirable effect of increasing the sale of liquor and reviving the "old battle" formerly waged between the saloon and legitimate business, in a statement Oct. 5 by Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver of the department of economics of Harvard University.

The statement reads, in part, as follows:

"I do not think that the liquor industry was ever bold enough publicly to urge men, when tempted to buy shoes for their children, to spend their money for liquor instead. But whether it did or not, the effect of all high pressure selling of liquor was in that general direction. When workingmen had to run the gauntlet of a dozen saloons on their way home from work, they didn't take so much money home to their wives as they have been doing since the saloon was closed. Consequently they did not have so many dollars left to spend for necessary things.

"Everyone who is interested in any other industry, whether as workingman or employer, should consider this matter very seriously. Does he want to restore the liquor industry to its old status as an open and vigorous competitor for the consumer's dollar? If it is so restored it will compete with his own industry as definitely as the cigarette industry competes with the candy industry.

"When two useful industries compete for the consumer's dollar no harm is done to the consumer. When the liquor industry succeeds in getting the consumer's dollar, two injuries are done. First, the consumer and his family get something which does them harm instead of good. Second, some useful industry is deprived of a dollar's worth of business in order to build up a harmful industry.

"The liquor business was a powerful competitor against almost every other business not in some way connected with liquor. Any reduction in that stream of consumers' dollars which went for liquor was a benefit to these other industries. If they are wise to their own interests they will oppose any movement which aims to increase or restore the competitive power of the liquor business.

"Whatever the present situation may be, the question for men engaged in other industries is: Shall we loosen up our control of the liquor evil or shall we tighten up? If we loosen up, other industries will be subjected to a more severe competition for the consumer's dollar. If we tighten up and enforce the prohibitory laws more and more, other industries will be relieved of one troublesome competitor. Moreover, consumers will, on the whole, be immensely benefited by getting the products of these other industries instead of those of the liquor trade."

Active Bond Market Shows Bright Trend

THE outlook for the bond market is good, according to investment bankers, who say that cheerfulness over the future of bonds is warranted by a definite increase in actual September sales.

The demand for high-grade investments is regarded as reflecting the sound condition of the nation's pocket book, and as indicating the continuance of large public purchasing power.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate northerly winds, diminishing Tuesday; slight change in humidity and more fire hazards.

Southern New England: Fair and continued cool tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy; fresh north winds, diminishing.

Northern New England: Fair and continued cool tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy; fresh north winds, diminishing.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the north and middle Atlantic states, fair weather until latter part of week, when rather general rains are indicated; cool first half and warmer latter half.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Oct. 5	Max. Oct. 6		8 a.m. Oct. 5	Max. Oct. 6
Albany	44	62	Los Angeles	72	90
Atlantic City	54	64	Memphis	66	86
Boston	54	61	Montreal	46	56
Buffalo	52	64	Nantucket	56	58
Calgary	36	—	New Orleans	74	80
Charleston	62	72	New York	64	62
Chicago	56	66	Philadelphia	54	66
Denver	46	64	Pittsburgh	46	62
Des Moines	50	72	Portland, Me.	54	64
Eastport	50	60	Portland, Ore.	60	68
Galveston	78	82	San Francisco	74	68
Hatteras	62	70	St. Louis	60	68
Helena	52	64	St. Paul	54	64
Jacksonville	64	76	Seattle	56	58
Kansas City	58	72	Tampa	70	84
			Washington	48	66

High Tides at Boston

Monday 10:31 p. m.; Tuesday 10:49 a. m.
Height of tides: 9.4 ft.; 9.6 ft.

Light all vehicles at 5:52 p. m.

VERMONT HAS LONG SEASON

RUTLAND, Vt. (AP)—Rutland had 158 days of "growing" weather this season, the weather bureau reported Oct. 3. The bureau said it was the most remarkable season in its history as the average number of days between frosts in central Vermont is 130. The last frost was April 28, and indications tonight were that there would be a frost early tomorrow morning.

MASS MEETINGS MARK ACTIVITY OF DRY FORCES

Gatherings Hear Warnings Against Repeal—Sticker Campaign Launched

Activity among the dry forces working to retain the Baby Volstead Act in Massachusetts was marked, Oct. 5, by several mass meetings, three of which were addressed by Clinton N. Howard, chairman of the National United Committee for Law Enforcement, and one by Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver, of the Department of Economics at Harvard University, and the launching of a sticker campaign by the Committee Against Repeal of the State Enforcement Act, urging voters that "For Safe Highways Vote No!"

Mr. Howard, who spoke at two services in the Ruggles Street Baptist Church in the morning and at the Dudley Street Baptist Church at night warned his hearers that there was no substitute for prohibition.

"Government control," he said, "would put a white apron on Uncle Sam, make him the dispenser of alcoholic poison to his own children, and create an army of 250,000 uniformed barkeepers to put on the pay roll of the Government and on the graft roll of the political party in power. We must enforce the law of the land and defend the Constitution, or we are headed for a rum revolution. We cannot survive if we bootleg the Constitution. You cannot build this republic on a rock that leaks; you cannot preserve America in alcohol."

In emphasizing the economic disaster to the State of Massachusetts which would follow the repeal of its enforcement law, Professor Carver, speaking in the Brookfield Center Town Hall, declared that he spoke purely from the angle of business competence.

Massachusetts voters concerned with the safety of public highways are to be constantly reminded of the importance of retaining the state prohibition law enforcement act by the recurrence of stickers on letters and parcels post, in the campaign launched by the committee against repeal, of which Mrs. William H. Tilton is chairman.

The stickers, thousands of which will be used, show that motor mortalities in Massachusetts have decreased under prohibition in proportion to the automobiles registered, as follows: In 1915, 263 per 100,000 registrations; in 1919, during war-time restriction, 223; in 1924, with national prohibition, 103; and in 1929, after five years of state law enforcement, 75.

'NEW ENGLAND DAY' ON WEEK'S PROGRAM

"New England Day" observances will be held in Brockton and Fall River this week, the New England Council announced following a series of successful programs of a similar nature conducted in several New Hampshire towns and cities.

The chambers of commerce in each city are sponsoring the celebrations, which will include athletic contests, band concerts, displays of New England manufactured products, and meetings, at which J. Franklin Babb, New England Council representative, will speak. Brockton's "day" will be Oct. 9 and Fall River's Oct. 8.

WOMAN PILOT LICENSED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Mrs. Mary L. Moore, Hartford aviatrix and manager of Interstate Airways, Inc., has checked out for her Department of Commerce transport pilot's license at Brainard Field here. She is the first woman in Connecticut to have filled the Federal requirements for the highest commercial flying rating.

ODD FELLOWS CONFER DEGREES

STAMFORD, Conn. (AP)—The Royal Purple, Patriarchal Odd Fellowship's highest degree, was conferred, Oct. 4 on 150 members from five eastern states in the presence of 1200 Odd Fellows from New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

Our New Address Is

509 Lexington Avenue at East 48th Street (Hotel Lexington). The telephone number is Eldorado 1820

EVANS ART IN FLOWERS

NEW YORK CITY

Careless Driving Takes Heavy Toll

Disregard for the simplest rules of safe driving cost the lives of nine motorists and 14 pedestrians in Massachusetts last week, according to findings announced by Capt. George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Oct. 5.

The registrar's records show that last week's fatalities were 11 in excess of the previous week, but four less than the corresponding period last year. His reports show 138 convictions during the last week for operating under the influence of liquor. Of that number, 17 were sent to jail.

There were 1580 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked in the week, the registrar found, or an increase of 510 over the week preceding. Of that total, 99 were for driving after drinking and 92 for insurance cancellations.

G. O. P. LEGISLATORS TO HOLD MEET OCT. 8

The committee of Republican members of the Massachusetts Legislature that will assist in the campaign to elect the nominees of the party to the Senate and House will hold its first meeting on Oct. 8, at 2:30 p. m. at the headquarters of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee, 11 Beacon Street.

Prominent members of the Senate and House will serve on the campaign committee. Senator Samuel H. Wragg, of Needham Heights, is the chairman, and Representative Thomas R. Bateman of Winchester is the vice-chairman.

WORCESTER BREAD DROPS

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—The retail price of bread in this city has been reduced 1 to 2 cents a loaf and the average price to the consumer in Worcester stores is from 7 to 10 cents a loaf as compared with the prevailing price of from 8 to 12 cents.

now open!
Daily 1 P. M. to 10 P. M.
TERCENTENARY INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION
MECHANICS BLDG.
FASCINATING EXHIBITS INSTRUCTIVE SURPRISES CONCERTS
SEPT 29-OCT 11
Personal Direction of JAMES W. GARLAND

NEW YORK CONCERT OF NEW MELODIES
BY
VERNON BESTOR
with twenty-eight orchestral artists,
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Mr. ANTONIO AUGENTI—Tenor
Miss ETHEL PYNE—Soprano
Mr. LOUIS BAKER PHILIPS—Organist
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SPECIAL FEATURE

THE LONE EAGLE
A Symphonic Rhapsody musically depicting the immortal achievement of
Col. Charles A. Lindbergh
in his heroic flight from New York to Paris

THE TOWN HALL
113-123 WEST 43rd STREET
Monday Evening, Oct. 13, 8:30

TICKETS: Orchestra seats $2.50, balcony $1.50 and $1.00. On sale at Box Office or mail cheque to A. L. Gosche, 120 Broadway, 24th floor, New York City. Cortland 1949.

Wanamaker's Boys' Shop

Ten Brand New Specials

Reversible Leather Jacket with Tweed Knickers
$12.95 Complete

The $17.50 grade . . . Full chrome-tanned cape leather lined with brown tweed to match the full-cut knickers . . . the coat has no buttons but a patent strap fastening that is snug and efficient . . . sizes 8 to 18 years.

Student Suits with Two Trousers, $19.75

$25 to $29.75 grades . . . in sizes 16 to 22 . . . Selected fabrics to strike a man's fancy . . . tan or gray tweeds and a few navy blues . . . correctly cut and turned out with a correctness of line and detail that is unassailable.

Leather Sports Coats, Mackinaw Lined, $11.75

The $14.75 grade . . . A fine, sturdy horsehide coat . . . supple and easy to wear . . . extra warm with wool mackinaw plaid lining . . . a sports coat for any occasion . . . sizes 8 to 18 years.

Separate Knickers

Corduroy, $2.50 Tweed, $1.95 and $2.95

Soft, velvety corduroy . . . washable . . . full lined and carefully made . . . tweeds in smart tan or gray effects . . . superior quality . . . fully cut and full-lined . . . both in sizes 8 to 18 years.

Twill Trench Coat
$3.95

The $6.95 grade . . . Regulation style . . . excellent cotton twill in a smart putty color . . . raglan sleeve . . . fully lined with plaid cotton . . . may be washed and is guaranteed waterproof . . . sizes 8 to 18 years.

Lumber Jackets, $5.75

Reversible Fabric-Suede Corduroy. Wears like iron . . . an attractive tan color . . . expertly cut and smartly detailed . . . sizes 8 to 18 years.

Sweater and Hose Sets, $3.95

Specialized . . . Solid colors . . . some with figured borders . . . beautiful soft quality . . . hose solid color legs with figured tops . . . sizes for boys 8 to 18 years.

Boys' and Youths' Shirts, $1.35

The $1.95 grade . . . Made like a man's . . . just as painstakingly . . . of tan or blue Oxford cloth . . . sizes 12½ to 14½.

Boys' Bath Robes
$3.95

The $5 grade . . . A thick, warm, comfortable blanket cloth in a variety of attractive colorings . . . shawl collar . . . cord and tassel ties . . . sizes 8 to 18 years.

Boys' Pajamas, $1.35

The $1.95 grade . . . Two-piece and slip-on models . . . fashioned of attractive materials . . . printed and striped . . . sizes 8 to 18 years.

Personal Service will fill mail and telephone orders

WANAMAKER'S—THIRD FLOOR, NORTH BUILDING

John Wanamaker New York

Wanamaker Place—Ninth Street at Broadway

Warm Undies
specially priced
in our Young Peoples Store . . . Fourth Floor

Boys like gay pajamas as well as girls. And to please them, we have these of flannelette. Peach, pink, or blue. Sizes 4 to 12.
1.15

The thrill of wearing pajamas tucked in like big sister's, and with flowers all over them! Of flannelette in colors. Sizes 8 to 12.
1.75

No "long underwear" for the lucky boys and girls of 1930. They wear these cunning union suits. Of silk, wool and cotton mixture. Sizes 2 to 12. Unusual values at
1.45

With feet and wrist ties these pajamas will keep cold air out and restless little bodies in. Of soft knit fabric in pink or white. Sizes 2 to 6.
95¢

We also have flannelette pajamas in plain colors, candy stripes and with animals on them. Sizes 2 to 8.
95¢

And cuddy bathrobes of all-wool striped flannel. Sizes 2 to 6.
2.95

This is an exact replica of father's bathrobe and therefore quite a favorite with young heirs. Of striped flannel. Sizes 4 to 12.
4.95

Lord & Taylor
424 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

R-101 IS LOST IN DISASTER NEAR BEAUVAIS

Giant British Airship Destroyed by Explosion on Way to India

BEAUVAIS, France (AP)—The British airship R-101 grounded on a wooded hillside south of this town, shortly after 2 a. m. Oct. 5, took fire, and was destroyed. Of the 54 persons aboard, 47 perished and seven were saved.

The giant ship, the largest in the world and sister to the R-100, which visited America last July, was sailing southeastward across France in its first voyage of any length, a trip to India and return.

A heavy wind and rainstorm, which the airship encountered shortly after it crossed the English Channel was believed to account for the disaster. Weighted by rain, the dirigible lost buoyancy, and finally bumped into the ground once or twice south of Beauvais, when it struck a hillside and caught fire.

A Franco-British commission of inquiry met secretly here Oct. 6 to investigate the crash and destruction of the airship.

Among those who perished were Lord Thomson, British Air Minister; Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation; Squadron Leader Palstra of the Australian Air Force; W. H. L. O'Neil of the British India Office; Lieut. H. C. Irwin, who was in command; Wing Commander R. B. B. Colmore, Director of Airship Development, and Maj. O. H. Scott, Assistant Director of Airship Development.

Of the 54 aboard, 12 were passengers, 5 officers and 37 members of the crew.

According to H. J. Leech, foreman and engineer of the Royal Airship Works, who was acting as pilot, the dirigible left Cardington, Eng., for Ismailia, Egypt, and Karachi, India, at 7:37 p. m. Oct. 4, British standard time (2:37 p. m. E. S. T.), expecting to take between five and six days to reach Karachi. It crossed the English Channel safely and was headed across France toward the Mediterranean route to the East, when a hard squall blew up from the Channel and put it in difficulties.

A hard driving rain pounded the ship's sides, and gathered on the fabric of its envelope, weighting it down and causing the machine to lose buoyancy. The blustery wind exerted a constant strain on the giant ship, and tossed it about badly at times.

The dirigible cruised nearer and nearer the ground, finally entering a valley south of Beauvais. There were no lifting currents to carry it above the encircling rim of hills.

Suddenly the big ship bumped, slightly, and then again. The tail broke and the big ship did not respond to her elevators, then, with a great impact she buried her nose in the ground. Immediatly there was a big explosion, followed by two lesser ones, and flames enveloped the airship. "The motors," said Mr. Leech, "were turning to perfection. It was the tempest which caused the airship's destruction."

Survivors of the catastrophe deny that the smoking, which was permitted aboard the airship in special spark-proof compartments, had anything to do with the disaster.

M. Laurent-Eynac, French Air Minister, and Lord Tyrell, British Ambassador at Paris, were among the first to arrive from the capital.

Messages of sympathy from all parts of the world were cabled to the British Government as news of the disaster was flashed early on Oct. 5, while the fact that the airship was inflated with explosive hydrogen has prompted Admiral William A. Moffett, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the United States Navy Department, to utter a strong plea for repeal of the law prohibiting the export of helium gas, which is neither inflammable nor explosive, and which the United States alone has in unlimited quantities.

Aviation and Charity in Guggenheim Will

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The will of Daniel Guggenheim, financier and philanthropist, which was filed for probate on Oct. 3, provides an additional endowment for the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation, incorporated in 1924, to promote "through charitable and benevolent activities the well-being of mankind throughout the world," and directs that $475,000 be added to the sum already given to the Daniel Guggenheim fund for the promotion of aeronautics.

The amount to be paid to the fund, "if and as additional funds are required for the purposes of this corporation," was provided in order that Mr. Guggenheim's total gifts to that organization shall aggregate $2,500,000, the will said.

The will referred to Mr. Guggenheim's interest in aeronautics and his "belief in its future possibilities and opportunities," and provides that the sons of certain employees on his estate, Hempstead House, may receive grants to aid their education in aeronautical engineering in some approved institution of learning.

The bulk of the fortune, the size of which was referred to in the will "as exceeding $10,000 worth of personal property, and $10,000 worth of real estate," was left to his widow, Mrs. Florence Guggenheim, his three sons and a daughter and to other relatives.

Nine Adlers Form Theatrical Group

NEW YORK (AP)—The eight children of the late Jacob Adler, noted Yiddish actor, and their mother have come together in a close corporation to present a season of repertory on Broadway.

Each of them an actor of repute in his own right, they formed most of the cast in a production of a German drama, "Millions," presented on Broadway Oct. 3.

Mme. Sarah Adler called her family of actors together from the far places of the earth when the road company was formed last year. One was in South Africa, another in London, the rest scattered throughout the United States.

ATHEIST UNIVERSITY OPENS IN LENINGRAD

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—An anti-religious university for 600 students has opened in Leningrad. The course of study lasts two years. Similar universities exist in other cities of the Soviet Union.

Fairy Figures Move Like Shadows

"THE STORY OF PRINCE ACHMED"

First American Showing of This Unique Film by Lotte Reiniger Will Be Seen in Boston at Symphony Hall Nov. 4. An Orchestra Composed of Boston Symphony Men Under the Direction of Arthur Fiedler Will Play the Music Written for the Production by Wolfgang Zeller.

Boston to See Oriental Film Fantasy in Silhouette Three Years in Making

An oriental film fantasy in silhouette called "The Story of Prince Achmed" will have its first American showing on Tuesday evening, Nov. 4, at Symphony Hall. Music written especially for this picture by Wolfgang Zeller will be played by 30 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Arthur Fiedler.

In making this film Lotte Reiniger used a unique process. Her tiny silhouettes of fairy princesses, witches, monsters and wizards, not to mention the Fairy Prince and Aladdin, move with rapidity.

Scenes are shown in detail; cities with domes, towers and minarets, castles, clouds, starry heavens, lakes, woods, landscapes, and magic caverns are portrayed with exquisite delicacy. The process of making these figures resembles the cutting of loose-jointed paper dolls; but these dolls are cut from very heavy paper, and when completed their limbs, head and shoulders move independently of one another.

It took Lotte Reiniger three years to complete this whimsical fantasy of "The Story of Prince Achmed." Some 250,000 pictures have been taken and scenes filmed in which 60 characters move at once.

Historic Church to Go for Apartment House

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Metropolitan Temple, the old Methodist church in lower Seventh Avenue which Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and his family attended for seven years, is to be razed and replaced by modern housing developments. The edifice was erected in 1834.

Its site has now been leased to Kidansky & Levy, builders, who are planning to erect a 19-story apartment house in response to the demand for modern residence quarters in the old Chelsea station, formerly an area of brownstone dwellings.

The church, which owns the block front on the west side of Seventh Avenue from Thirteenth Street to within 25 feet of Fourteenth Street, will erect a new building for its own use at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirteenth Street.

Metropolitan Temple was formerly known as the Central Methodist Church. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman was at one time its pastor.

Fascist Plea Stirs Austrian Bourgeois

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Even the bourgeois parties are perturbed by the first pronouncement of the new Minister of the Interior, Prince Ernst Rüdiger Starhemberg, in his capacity of chief of the Heimwehr, private army of the Christian Socialists, which appears in the Heimwehr proclamation of Oct. 3, in which he declared that, however the general election of Nov. 9 results, whether the Reds, meaning the Social Democrats, win at the polls, or not, the Heimwehr will continue the power they now enjoy.

The proclamation even goes so far as to repudiate the Christian Socialist Party, to which the Heimwehr owes its present two places in the Cabinet, declaring that the home defense movement remains independent of political parties.

An edition of the Allgemeine Zeitung has been confiscated for reproducing an article of the Frankfurter Zeitung in which it is declared that the Heimwehr, in its negotiations preliminary to entering the Government a few days ago, demanded that, should the Social Democrats win at the coming elections, then a directorium, with specially wide powers under the constitution, should be formed. This President Miklas refused to entertain.

Whatever the details of the negotiations, there is little difference between the tone of the Heimwehr pronouncement and such a demand.

Boycott by France Stirs 'Red' Protest

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The French law forbidding Soviet imports without permission, is taken here as France's attempt to organize an economic blockade against the Soviet Union—a gesture to encourage anti-Soviet influence in countries under French influence, and a preliminary preparation for a new intervention.

Pravda says Russia's share in France's imports is a mere fraction compared with other countries, denies that Soviet exports are responsible for low prices of French agricultural products, and claims the new law is dictated by anti-Soviet, not economic reasons.

Isvestia remarks, "We do not object to France's introducing a monopoly on foreign trade, but to do this, establishment of a Soviet form of government in France is necessary."

EMPIRE PARLEY PLANS NEW RULE OF CITIZENSHIP

Meaning of Term 'British' Involved in Nationality Discussion

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Shall members of the British Commonwealth of Nations each have a separate nationality or shall there be one comprehensive "British" nationality covering all equally, was a question which came up for discussion at the session of the Imperial Conference of Oct. 6.

At present all dominion citizens, Canadian, Irish, Australian and so forth, are entitled to use a British passport, although both the Canadian and the South African parliaments have already passed laws differentiating their own despective nationalites in a certain degree from that of the mother country.

The question now arises whether, in view of the increasing obligations being undertaken by the Dominions as separate entities, both as regards the League of Nations and as individual states, it would not be advisable for each to have its own nationality. On the other hand, it is undeniable that British citizenship carries with it the advantages of British diplomatic and consular support, which the Dominions would not lightly wish to forego.

Consequently, it is expected that some compromise will be hammered out. There are two lines of thought on which the conference is at present engaged in this connection, the first is that there should be a parent "British" nationality, with subsidiary dominion and English nationalities dependent on it; second, the converse conception that separate citizenships should combine to bring into being the complete British nationality.

The discussion is of the highest practical importance, apart from the question of passports and consular agents, for it involves the whole conception of the British Commonwealth as an indivisible whole under one Crown, or as a number of independent units able to contract in or out of the Empire at will. The discussion is still only in its initial stages and is expected to end in the usual British solution—compromise.

BIG PASSENGER PLANE CRASHES IN GERMANY

BERLIN (AP) — Eight persons were killed when a Lufthansa passenger plane, bound from Berlin for Vienna, crashed on the moorlands near Dresden. The plane carried a pilot, mechanic and six passengers.

The plane was scheduled to land at Dresden at 9:50 a. m., but fell shortly before for some undetermined cause in the midst of the near-by moorlands.

Transfer of Canals Opposed at Buffalo

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Buffalo interests, including the Chamber of Commerce, representatives of industries and nearby municipalities registered disapproval of the proposed transfer of the Erie and Oswego canals to the Federal Government unless some guarantee was made that the channels would be enlarged and deepened. This action was voiced Oct. 2 at a hearing by the State Legislative Committee on National Waterways, of which William J. Hickey of Buffalo, Senator, is chairman, here on Oct. 2.

Samuel B. Botsford, manager of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, said the legislation would prevent deepening the canal while permitting another shipway to be completed through Canada to the sea, whereas if the State were to retain control, it could go ahead with a deepening plan to accommodate seagoing vessels if found desirable.

The interests of Buffalo require improvement of the canal, and its draft should be made 14 feet with 20 feet of clearance at all bridges, Mr. Botsford asserted. This would cost $50,000,000.

COTTON MEMBERSHIP AT END

NEW YORK—The Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange by resolution declared the membership of J. Joseph O'Donnell to be at an end and the membership to be sold to the highest bidder on Oct. 14.

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Gentlemen: Without further obligation on my part, please enroll my name in the Music Defense League as one who is opposed to the elimination of Living Music from the Theatre.

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Address .....

City ..... *State* .....

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS

(Comprising 140,000 professional musicians in the United States and Canada)

JOSEPH N. WEBER, President, 1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Procession.

BOSTON, OCT. 19, 1789.

AS this town is shortly to be honoured with a visit from THE PRESIDENT of the United States: In order that we may pay our respects to him, in a manner whereby every inhabitant may see so illustrious and amiable a character, and to prevent the disorder and danger which must ensue from a great assembly of people without order, a Committee appointed by a respectable number of inhabitants, met for the purpose, recommend to their Fellow-Citizens to arrange themselves in the following order, in a

PROCESSION.

IT is also recommended, that the person who shall be chosen as head of each order of Artizans, Tradesmen, Manufacturers, &c. shall be known by displaying a WHITE FLAG, with some device thereon expressive of their several callings, and to be numbered as in the arrangement that follows, which is alphabetically disposed, in order to give general satisfaction.—The Artizans, &c. to display such insignia of their craft, as they can conveniently carry in their hands. That uniformity may not be wanting, it is desired that the several Flag-staffs be SEVEN feet long, and the Flags A YARD SQUARE.

ORDER OF PROCESSION

MUSICK.

The Selectmen,	
Overseers of the Poor.	
Town Treasurer,	
Town Clerk,	
Magistrates,	
Consuls of France and Holland,	
The Officers of his Most Christian Majesty's Squadron,	
The Rev. Clergy.	
Physicians,	
Lawyers,	
Merchants and Traders,	
Marine Society,	
Masters of Vessels,	
Revenue Officers,	
Strangers, who may wish to attend.	
Bakers,	No. 1.
Blacksmiths, &c.	No. 2.
Block-makers,	No. 3.
Boat-builders,	No. 4.
Cabinet and Chair-makers,	No. 5.
Card-makers,	No. 6.
Carvers,	No. 7.
Chaise and Coach-makers,	No. 8.
Clock and Watch-makers,	No. 9.
Coopers,	No. 10.
Coppersmiths, Braziers and Founders,	No. 11.
Cordwainers, &c.	No. 12.
Distillers,	No. 13.
Duck Manufacturers,	No. 14.
Engravers,	No. 15.
Glaziers and Plumbers.	No. 16.
Goldsmiths and Jewellers,	No. 17.
Hair-Dressers,	No. 18.
Hatters and Furriers,	No. 19.
House Carpenters,	No. 20.
Leather Dressers, and Leather Breeches Makers,	No. 21.
Limners and Portrait Painters.	No. 22.
Masons,	No. 23.
Mast-makers,	No. 24.
Mathematical Instrument-makers,	No. 25.
Millers,	No. 26.
Painters,	No. 27.
Paper Stainers,	No. 28.
Pewterers,	No. 29.
Printers, Book-binders and Stationers,	No. 30.
Riggers,	No. 31.
Rope-makers,	No. 32.
Saddlers.	No. 33.
Sail-makers,	No. 34.
Shipwrights, to include Caulkers, Ship-joiners, Head-builders and Sawyers,	No. 35.
Sugar-boilers,	No. 36.
Tallow-Chandlers, &c.	No. 37.
Tanners.	No. 38.
Taylors,	No. 39.
Tin-plate Workers,	No. 40.
Tobacconists,	No. 41.
Truckmen,	No. 42.
Turners,	No. 43.
Upholsterers,	No. 44.
Wharfingers,	No. 45.
Wheelwrights,	No. 46.
Seamen,	

N. B.—In the above arrangement, some trades are omitted—from the idea, that they would incorporate themselves with the branches mentioned, to which they are generally attached. For instance—it is supposed, that under the head of *Blacksmiths*, the Armourers, Cutlers, Whitesmiths and other workers in iron, would be included; and the same with respect to other trades.

Each division of the above arrangement is requested to meet on such parade as it may agree on, and march into the Mall—No. 1 of the Artizans, &c. forming at the South-end thereof. The Marshalls will then direct in what manner the Procession will move to meet the President on his arrival in town. When the front of the Procession arrives at the extremity of the town, it will halt, and the whole will then be directed to open the column—one half of each rank moving to the right, and the other half to the left—and then face inwards, so as to form an avenue through which the President is to pass, to the galeries to be erected at the State-House.

It is requested that the several School-masters conduct their Scholars to the neighbourhood of the State-House, and form them in such order as the Marshalls shall direct.

THE Marine Society is desired to appoint some person to arrange and accompany the seamen.

Reproduction of an original new in the Boston Public Library

IN October, 1789, George Washington, President of the United States, visited Boston and reviewed a procession in his honor. The Massachusetts Bank, our direct forbear, paid its respects to the city's distinguished guest.

Boston is again honored by the President and will tomorrow review the greatest parade in its history. To President Hoover, to the American Legion, The First National Bank of Boston extends a hearty welcome.

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MODEL KITCHENS WILL BE FITTED TO COOK'S ELBOW

Women Attending Exposition to Be Measured to Get Average Heights

By MARJORIE SHULER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—No longer will a short woman have to reach up to a high kitchen sink or a tall woman bend over a low stove if the plans for "made-to>measure" kitchens initiated by Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth, industrial engineer, meet with the response from manufacturers which is expected.

As a first step in solving an old, old problem for home makers, Dr. Gilbreth has arranged to measure 5000 women who attend the ninth annual exposition of Women's Arts and Industries in New York City from Oct. 6 to 11. Last year Dr. Gilbreth planned and Miss Mary E. Dillon, president of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company, introduced at the show a modern kitchen with equipment and utensils arranged as the result of a scientific survey of the processes required in ordinary baking and cooking. It was reckoned that millions of steps would be saved to housewives where the arrangement was adopted.

This year's "kitchen practical" will show what a difference it makes to comfort for the cook when her elbow is at the right distance from the kitchen floor and her working space is so arranged that she does not have to reach up unduly or bend over far to reach her equipment.

A manufacturer who provides only two or three standard heights in the future will be able to fit the needs of tall, medium, or short women, Miss Dillon explained, since the distance of the elbow from the floor is amazingly uniform even when the height varies.

In order to obtain exact measurements for the use of manufacturers women visiting the show will be measured for the distance of the elbow from the floor, the space between the shoulder and the floor and the height of the worker. In addition the wall will be marked off horizontally to give measurements from finger tip to finger tip to ascertain the radius of work space. Each woman who is measured will receive a report by which she will be able to determine whether she is using correct working heights in her own kitchen.

The "kitchen practical" is also the "kitchen beautiful" in this year's show, pointing the way out of the blare of contrasts into which the recent desire for color has led the average housewife. Pink pots and pans, green iceboxes, and saffron-colored stoves have been put together with inharmonious results, according to Mrs. Hazel H. Adler and Mrs. Gretchen Hale, artists and interior decorators by training, who with a background of sound business experience have put their efforts to the charting of color schemes which are colorful without being blatant.

The kitchen gives a practical example of the coördination of colors which Mrs. Adler and Mrs. Hale recommend with its bisque equipment, terra cotta floor, gray walls, turquoise curtains, black oilcloth floor covering and combination of utensils in blues and reds. The effect is one of gay pageantry, a happy place in which to linger.

What every woman does not know, Mrs. Hale points out, is that there are 100,000 hues from which to choose as the off-shoots of primary shades, a condition which offers great variety but also is possible of bewildering results in color combinations. Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Adler have selected a basic line of 18 colors from which several thousand harmonious color schemes for kitchen decoration may be evolved. From this they will plan the color scheme for any woman visiting the show.

100,000 STEEL HELMET MEN HOLD PARADE

(Continued from Page 1)

to it and President von Hindenburg has been made its honorary president.

Steel Helmet, however, has three points in common with the German Fascist; violent opposition to the present régime of democracy and parliamentarism, enmity against France and, thirdly, not unlike the Fascist movement, it is the result of what one of its leaders described as the untiring sowing of seed.

Untiringly the men who adhere to the old autocratic régime and ex-military men have been inciting youth against the present State and against France until these young people, who have no true idea of the development of political affairs and who were far too young during the World War to know its horrors, now blindly follow their leaders in a fight against the new régime and against the policy of international peaceful rapprochement inaugurated by Dr. Gustav Stresemann.

Countless dissatisfied non-political people have also been driven by propaganda and economic hardships into their ranks just as they have joined the Fascisti because these two movements demand nothing but unthinking faith from their followers. While the army and police are in the hands of a Republican and peaceful Government these movements can do no harm. But no one can foretell what future governments Germany may have, and both the Steel Helmet as well as the Hitlerites say that their time has not yet come.

Board of Strategy at Women's Exposition

MANY BRANCHES OF ARTS AND INDUSTRIES COVERED AT NEW YORK SHOW

Specially Arranged Demonstrations of Women's Accomplishments in the Business, Professional and Home Worlds Draw Crowds Each Year and Give Additional Proof of the Extension of Fields. Reading From Left to Right in the Picture Are: Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Chairman of the Exposition; Mrs. B. Hunting Howell, Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, Mrs. Sidney Borg and Mrs. Winthrop McKim, Who Are Among the Vice-Chairmen. Miss Phillips is Honorary President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs and Mrs. Borg is Director of the Cooperative Big Sisters.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Ludwig Toepfer, San Francisco, Calif.
William Jackson Keith, San Antonio, Tex.
Mrs. Ella C. Levy, Shreveport, La.
Mrs. Arthur R. Anderson, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Arthur R. Anderson, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Doris Locke, Medford, Mass.
Mrs. Pearl A. Locke, Medford, Mass.
Mrs. Mate G. Taylor, No address.
Mrs. A. F. St. Sure, Oakland, Calif.
A. F. St. Sure Oakland, Calif.
Vernon Fletcher, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Vernon Fletcher, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frances J. Fischman, Norwood, O.
Mrs. Ronald Taylor, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Sarah Husband, Concord, N. H.
Miss Charlotte Schlemmer, Concord, N H.
Mrs. Otto Havemann, Petaluma, Calif.
Otto Havemann, Petaluma, Calif.
Mrs. Ada E. Janes, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Sumner, Belfast, Ireland.
Mr. Sumner, Belfast, Ireland.
Miss G. Adelaide Martin, Newtownards, Ire.
Miss I. Frances Smith, London, Eng.

SUNDAY

Mrs. Stella R. Dowty Smith, New Orleans, La.
Miss Dorothy Kolar, Cleveland, O.
Miss Leona Nikodym, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Sylvia Kolar, Cleveland, O.
R. J. Kolar, Cleveland, O.
Elisabeth Stott, Detroit, Mich.
A. Peter Kennedy, Detroit, Mich.
Capt. H. M. Hartman, Detroit, Mich.
Kathryn Donnelly, E. Braintree, Mass.
Robert J. Donnelly, E. Braintree, Mass.
Reuben W. Scudder, Aurora, Ill.
Wilma M. Robertson, St. Petersburg, Fla.
George A. Robertson, St. Petersburg, Fla.
C. L. Hinckley, Norfolk, Va.
Mrs. Charles M. Husford, Thomaston, Conn.
J. Swindlehurst, Bebington, Cheshire, Eng.
Mrs. A. Thisted, Great Falls, Mont.
Violet M. Thisted, Great Falls, Mont.
Anna Austin, New York City.
Edna L. Kimball, Auburn, Me.
Maud M. Bennett, Auburndale, Mass.

BILBOA STRIKERS RESIST

BILBOA, Spain (AP)—One person was killed and several others wounded in street fighting which raged intermittently on Oct. 5 between police and striking workmen.

NEW TELEPHONE FIRM OPERATES WORLD SYSTEM

Second Largest Concern to Control Lines Outside United States

NEW YORK (AP)—Formation of the General Telephone & Electric Corporation to manufacture apparatus and operate telephone systems throughout the world outside of the United States, by Theodore Gary & Co. of Kansas City, important British interests and the Transamerica Corporation, was announced Oct. 5.

A statement announcing the formation of the new corporation said it was "primarily for the extension and enlarged development, outside the United States, of the business of the Associated Telephone and Telegraph Company, now controlled and managed by the Gary interests and British associates, with headquarters at Chicago."

Authorized capital of the new concern, which it is stated will control and operate, together with the interests sponsoring it, more telephones than any other system with the exception of the Bell system, is 5,000,000 shares of common stock. For their permanent investment the Gary interests and Transamerica are placing $20,000,000, while British and other associates are placing approximately $6,000,000, in common shares at $50 each.

H. L. Gary, president of Theodore Gary & Co., will become chairman of the new corporation. A. P. Adams, chairman of the Gary company, will be president, and Elisha Walker, chairman of Transamerica, will serve as chairman of the executive committee.

Other members of the executive committee will include Jean Monnet, vice-chairman of Transamerica; E. C. Blomeyer, Chicago, executive vice-president of the Gary company, and René Pleven of Paris, all of whom also will serve as vice-presidents. The board of directors will include all these men, with Sir Alexander Roger of London; W. F. Benoist, president of Automatic Electric, Inc., of Chicago; W. S. McLucas, chairman of the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City; Frank H. Woods, Lincoln, Neb., president of the Lincoln Telephone & Telegraph Company and chairman of the Addressograph Company of Chicago.

Associated Telephone and Telegraph Company, itself an alliance of British, Canadian and American financial interests, was organized by the Gary interests and holds properties valued at approximately $75,000,000. It operates plants manufacturing equipment, including the Strowger automatic dial system, now in wide use throughout the world, and telephone systems in many countries. It holds control of, or has substantial interests in properties in England, Canada, the Philippines, Colombia, Venezuela, Belgium, Portugal, India, Hong Kong, and Australia. It is negotiating for establishment of a manufacturing plant in France.

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Again, between the hours of 2:30 and 5:30, you may enjoy afternoon tea in Woodward & Lothrop's Tea Room. It is a real pleasure to have tea in such a charming place with one's friends —the quiet invites visiting, the service is excellent and the food most appetizing.

DIAMOND BLOSSOM
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Our own exclusive creations. An exquisite band of iridium platinum, richly encrusted with fine white cut diamonds.
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Presents Fall Romney Fashions
The New Jelleff's opens triumphantly with an unsurpassed fall showing of Romney Dresses. Fascinating Parisian styles . . . beautiful materials . . . the finest workmanship distinguish these gowns.
Afternoon and Evening Gowns for Women and Misses. Exclusive with Jelleff. $49.50.
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Announcing
DOBBS HATS
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Ever Young in spirit . . .
Newness is the keynote of fashion . . . and here you will find the fashions as they come from the hands of their originators. Choose Erlebacher creations with confidence of their style-rightness.
Newly Enlarged Second Floor Dress Section

Queen Quality BOOT SHOP
1219 F Street, Washington, D. C.
Newest Fall Styles in Black and Brown Suede

Model Illustrated $8.50
Black and Brown Suede
Brown and Black Kid
Other Queen Quality Footwear Priced $6.50 to $12.50

ILLEGAL LIQUOR PRODUCTION LOW, WOODCOCK SAYS

Only 40 Per Cent of 1914 Tax-Paid Withdrawal Survey Shows

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The total "possible production" of illegal liquor in the United States during the fiscal year 1930 is only about 40 per cent as much as was withdrawn, tax paid in 1914, according to a research report just issued by Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, Director of Prohibition.

The figures given by the report, it is stated, "are considered to be a more or less correct estimate based upon known facts that are available to any interested parties and upon reports and opinions of those dealing directly with the enforcement of the laws."

While acknowledging the weakness of such an estimate, Colonel Woodcock describes the study "as a scholarly and unbiased effort to find the truth."

Of all types of beverage liquor illegally produced in 1930 there might have been 876,320,718 gallons, the report estimates. For the last year of normal full production of legal liquor, 1914, actual figures showed a legitimate withdrawal of 2,256,272,765 gallons, it is pointed out. The 1914 figures, it is added, represent only the amount of liquor on which taxes were paid. Much home-made wine was produced in that year, it is pointed out, and there was illicit distilling, shown from the internal revenue reports of illicit stills and liquors seized.

"Statements made from time to time that the consumption of alcoholic beverages is as great or greater today than prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment are unwarranted," according to the findings of the bureau a few days after the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment released the results of a survey which declared that "the per capita consumption of beer is a little over one-fourth of the pre-war consumption," that "wine consumption has nearly doubled and spirits consumption is now about one-tenth in excess of the pre-war per capita rate."

The bureau's estimate is based on a survey of those commodities from which liquor is made, including corn, sugar, cane sugar, molasses, grapes, fresh fruits, hops, and malt. After accounting for all the legitimate uses to which these commodities are put, it was assumed that the balance could be converted into alcoholic beverages. Facts were assembled from reports of the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture, and the census bureau, with special surveys made by investigators of the Departments of Justice and the Treasury.

Reduced to absolute alcoholic content, the report states that liquors withdrawn in 1914 contained 166,983,681 gallons of absolute alcohol, while the possible production of beverage liquor in 1930 contained 73,836,172 gallons.

Empire Free Trade Scored by Samuels

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—In a transatlantic address delivered in London, transmitted by radio phone to New York, and broadcast throughout the United States and Canada, Sir Herbert Samuel, chairman of the British Liberal Party, asserted that the adoption of an Empire free trade policy by Great Britain would mean her economic ruin through the certainty of continued unemployment upon a large scale.

Empire free trade, he held, by establishing a tariff wall around England and her colonies, would amount to a tax upon foodstuffs and raw materials that would place England at a disadvantage in manufacturing. "We want to retain the export trade we have with foreign countries," Sir Herbert declared. "We believe that a system of tariff here would restrict it. We believe it would be injurious to exchange and increase unemployment, not limit it.

"Is it good that the world should be divided up into mutually exclusive units? That in the long run can breed only jealousy and animosity. Patriotism and national pride are great things but they are not good if they bring the spirit of exclusiveness that is likely to lead to hostility and ultimately, perhaps, to much more than that.

"Aristotle said that 'The boundaries of a city should not be so large that the whole population could not be gathered together to hear the voices of a single herald.' Now a single human voice can be heard at the same moment all over the earth. This helps us to grasp more clearly than ever before the essential unity of mankind. Let us each in our own country help to frame our policies guided by this great and fundamental ideal."

CHINESE ASK CANADA TO ADMIT THEIR WIVES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Petitions by 36,000 Chinese residents of Canada will be placed before R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister, requesting the modification of immigration regulations to permit the entry of Chinese wives and children to Canada. Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, managing director of the Chinese Trade Bureau of the United States and Canada, and Dr. Li Tchuen, minister plenipotentiary and consul-general for China in Canada, will take their plea to Ottawa.

LINDBERGH IN NEW POST

NEW YORK (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has been named chairman of the technical committee of Trans-Continental and Western Air Inc. Assisting him will be Maj. H. S. Martin.

LEGION GREETS FIRST CITIZENS AT CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1)

something to the President, who stood behind him now, and the two laughed together. And Mr. Hoover bowed carefully, with restraint and with his hands kept closely to his sides. The applause would not still and he advanced with Mr. Bodenhamer to the desk to bow and bow and bow repeatedly. A signal for silence brought a vast shuffle as people found their seats and waited for the President of the United States to be formally presented.

Maj. O. L. Bodenhamer, national commander, called the convention to order. The Rev. George F. Kettell, D.D., national chaplain, of the Legion, gave the invocation, and then the whole assembly stood at salute while the colors were escorted to the platform, and the official Legion band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

Major Bodenhamer then presented Gov. Frank G. Allen, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as "defenders of democracy in the past and guarantors of the perpetuity of the American institutions in the future."

"What we as a nation most need is a sense of the unity that has made us what we are," Governor Allen declared. The Legion, by its gatherings and its nation-wide program, is filling this need, he said.

The imperative need of substituting reason for force in the settlement of differences between nations was stressed by Mayor Curley in his address of welcome on behalf of the city. The world looks to the American Legion for leadership, he said, "that the spiritual idealism that pervaded America during the period of the war might again manifest itself in the hearts of men the world over, and through the development of a program to outlaw war, make possible the preservation of peace in the world."

Mayor Curley presented to Major Bodenhamer a cane and a "key to the city" carved from an elm which grew on the spot at Lexington where the first shot was fired in the American Revolution.

Expressing the Legion's appreciation for the wonderful reception it has received here, Major Bodenhamer then introduced John J. O'Connell, commander of the department of Massachusetts, who brought to the convention the greetings of the Legion units in Massachusetts and New England.

Carrol J. Swan, president of the Boston 1930 National Convention Corporation spoke next, telling the Legionnaires that the hearts and homes of all Boston were open to them.

During the speeches of welcome the Arena filled rapidly, and a group of distinguished guests took their places on the platform. These included Gen. Henri Gouraud, Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy; James E. Jewell, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Governors of all the New Enngland states.

Just before 11 o'clock, Calvin Coolidge former President of the United States, and Mrs. Coolidge arrived, and were escorted to the platform amid a wild outburst of applause. Mr. Coolidge smiled his acknowledgment of the greeting, while Mrs. Coolidge waved to the crowd as she was presented with a huge bouquet of crysanthemums by Maj. Bodenhamer.

Announced by Major Bodenhamer as "the commander of the armies in which you served during the war," "Legionnaire" Pershing was escorted to the platform. He was given a tremendous ovation as he saluted the Legion delegates. In an impromptu address, prefaced by the declaration, "Boston, we are here!" General Pershing paid a tribute to the "gallant allied armies," recalling that just 12 years ago, Oct. 6, "American forces were fighting in the battle of Meuse-Argonne, side by side with the French poilus under the command of our guest here on the platform, General Gouraud." He told the Legionnaires that he was assured they would "carry on as they did during the war, as long as there is a veteran left."

Auxiliary Convenes

With a colorful processional of national officers and distinguished guests from all over the world, the tenth annual convention of the American Legion Auxiliary opened at 8 a. m. Oct. 6 in Symphony Hall.

Mrs. Donald Macrae, national president, called the meeting to order. A total of 687 voting delegates were seated, in addition to thousands of visiting members of the organization. Following a pageant in pilgrim costume by members of the order from Plymouth, Mass., addresses of welcome were delivered by Governor Allen, for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Mayor Curley for Boston.

After a recess to permit the delegates to attend the opening of the legion convention in the Boston Arena, the auxiliary reconvened in the afternoon, to be addressed by O. L. Bodenhamer, national commander of the legion, and to hear reports of convention committees.

Governor Allen welcomed the Société des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux at the opening of its annual convention the evening of Oct. 5, in Horticultural Hall. "Chef de Chemin de Fer" E. Snapper Ingram presided. Plans were completed for the "40 'n' 8" parade at 8 p. m., the feature of which will be a French box car presented to the order by the French Government, and brought over by the Paris delegation.

"A memorial to good American citizenship, pledged to promote and maintain a permanent world peace and to strict enforcement of the law within the nation," Maj. O. L. Bodenhamer, national commander, declared to be the true essence of the American Legion at the memorial service held in Faneuil Hall, "Cradle of Liberty," in Boston, on Sunday, Oct. 5.

The service, at which Gov. Frank G. Allen and Mayor James M. Curley also spoke, was the opening gathering of Legion Week. It followed a historical float parade in the afternoon, a feature of Boston's Tercentenary celebration, which portrayed in scores of floats and marching tableaux outstanding events in Massachusetts' 300 years. Special services in nearly all Boston churches welcomed the Legionnaires on Sunday morning, Oct. 5.

Chicago Boy Scouts Begin Competition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

A PATROL achievement campaign has been launched by the Chicago Boy Scout Council. It will continue until Dec. 15, when a city-wide demonstration of Scouting will be held and awards made to the patrols which have fulfilled all the requirements, it is announced.

The purposes of the campaign are to increase the membership of the troops of the city, to raise the rank of the individual Scouts, to promote Scouting, to train Scouts to better fit themselves to serve as leaders of their patrols.

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90 PIMLICO ROAD
(Opposite Chelsea Barracks)
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
Home-made Cakes & Jams
Open Sundays Sloane 6805

The Pine House Restaurant
27 Cheniston Gardens
(Off Wright's Lane), Kensington, W. 8.
Near Christian science church Phone Western 3673
LUNCHES, TEAS, LIGHT SUPPERS
Vegetarian Dishes a Specialty. Home made Cakes, Jams, etc. Good Fresh Food. Home cooking & cleanliness assured.

For Best Home Cooking Visit
"THE OPAL"
Lunches, Teas & Dinners
OPEN SUNDAYS 12-6
206 Church Street, W. 8

Come and Visit the
Spanieletta Restaurant
for Light Refreshments
Luncheons & Dinners
Open on Sundays until 6:30 P. M.
10 Orchard Street, W. 1

The Thistle Tea Rooms
33 Haymarket, & at Abbey House, Victoria St. & Tothill St., Westminster
FAMOUS FOR HIGH-CLASS LUNCHEONS & TEAS
Real Scotch teas with home-made scones & cakes.
Open 10:30 to 8:30 Sundays 3 to 7
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42D ST. AND MADISON AVE.
Good Food Prices Reasonable
Breakfast—Lunch—Sodas
CLOSED SUNDAYS

Special!
LADIES WATCH BRACELET $3
EXPERT REPAIRING
BEADS
RE-STRUNG and REPAIRED
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RESTAURANTS
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BOSTON

Fish Chowder with Crackers	20c
Broiled Fresh Mackerel, Lemon Butter, Cole Slaw, Lyonnaise Potatoes, Rolls and Butter	35c
Lettuce and Tomato Salad	10c
Grilled Frankforts, Baked Beans, Sweet Relish, Brown Bread and Butter	35c
Fruit Jelly with Whipped Cream	10c

147 Restaurants in 45 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

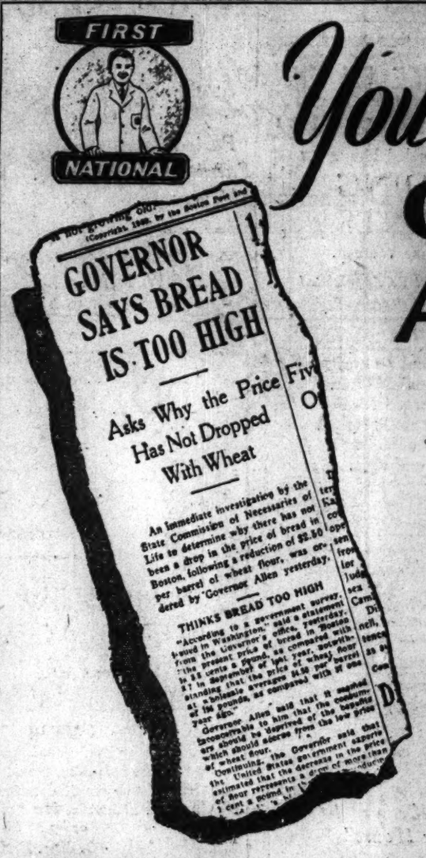
FIRST NATIONAL

You're Right GOVERNOR ALLEN..

but we dropped our bread prices four months ago!

Governor Allen thinks that the reduced cost of flour should be passed along to the housewives of Boston and Massachusetts in the form of lower priced bread. The First National Stores Inc. agree with the Governor. In fact the First National Stores Inc. dropped their price on bread over four months ago (as evidenced by the advertisement shown) when wheat prices first went down. The Governor says that the average price of bread is 8.8 cents per pound. That is the average—but the exception is the First National Stores Inc., where it is 5.6 cents per pound—and has been for four months!

The First National Stores Inc. do not wait to be prodded to lower their prices on any commodity. In fact, it prides itself in anticipating market reductions and on being the leader in passing on those reductions, instantly, to the consumer.



Now FIRST NATIONAL STORES Reduce PRIZE BREAD to 7¢

Same High Quality
Same Large
Twenty Ounce Loaf
7¢

FIRST NATIONAL STORES
Where New England Buys Its Foods

This Advertisement Appeared in Boston Daily Papers, June 2nd and 3d, 1930

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
Where New England Buys Its Foods

FIRST NATIONAL

NEW ENGLAND'S FOREMOST FOOD SERVICE Offers 4 Most Unusual VALUES

SHEFFIELD Sealect MILK
The choice of millions. Pure unsweetened evaporated milk at a great saving.
6 CANS 45¢

Standard Norwegian SARDINES
A fine grade of imported Norwegian Sardines packed in pure Olive Oil. A new low First National price.
12 CANS 89¢ 3 CANS 23¢

Armour's Star Flavor HAMS
Smoked in Stockinettes. Mildly cured, short shank, at a very low price.
LB. 29¢

Loaf CHEESE
PIMENTO 31¢ lb. A delicious aged whole milk cheese. Nice with pie or served with crackers WHITE OR YELLOW 29¢ lb.

GINGER ALES
Finast Dry
This Ginger Ale is made from pure Ginger and the best water possible to use. It is without a doubt, the most delicious, refreshing drink and popular with the whole family.
CARTON 12 BOTS. 99c
Canada Dry 3 Bots 50c
Radio Golden Contents Only 2 Lge Bots 25c

WELCOME
AMERICAN LEGION
LEGIONNAIRES

DEL MONTE PINEAPPLE
A very low price for this delicious, fancy Pineapple, which is so popular served alone as a dessert, or used with other ingredients for tasty dishes, a real stock-up opportunity.
Crushed Pineapple 2 Lge Cans 43c
Sliced Pineapple
2 LARGE CANS 45c

Lux Toilet Soap
A pure, delicately scented toilet soap. It is impossible to make a finer toilet soap at any price. A real bargain all this week. Buy a dozen Cakes.
3 Cakes 19c

Lifebuoy Soap
A real safe soap to use.
3 Bars 17c

Vermont Maid Syrup
A blend of pure Vermont Maple Syrup, and granulated sugar. Ideal for those Pancakes, which are so popular these cool fall mornings.
12 oz Bot 21c

Pillsbury's Pancake Flour
The modern way to make Pancakes, is the Pillsbury way. It saves time and energy and they do have that delicious nutty flavor.
2 Pkgs 23c

Baked Fresh Daily—Nice Between Meals
Fruit Hermits 2 Lbs 33c

Strike Anywhere—Double Dipped
Matches 3 Lge Boxes 10c

Fresh Crunchy Cereal
Quaker Crackels Pkg 14c

Prepared by Expert Chefs
Franco-American Cooked Spaghetti Can 9c

Red Ripe, Tender—Serve at Any Meal
Cut Beets Lge Can 15c

Finast Preserves Contain Best Quality Fruit
Pure Preserves Lb Jar 25c

Give This Milk to Your Children—It's 24 Hours Fresher
Brookside Milk Qt 13c

Millions of Loaves Have Gone Into New England Homes
Prize Bread Lge Loaf 7c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
Where New England Buys Its Foods

YEARLY WAGES AND 5-DAY WEEK UP TO A. F. OF L.

Executive Also Proposes Federal Employment Offices for Discussion

Yearly instead of weekly wage schedules for organized labor, a nation-wide system of employment agencies under governmental control, and a special study of the effect of machines in displacing workers, were proposed to the fiftieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at its opening session in Boston Oct. 6.

The executive council, in a report designed to propose the major points of discussion for the two weeks of meetings, put the five-day week with no reduction in pay side by side with an effort to bring industrial output onto a budgeted yearly basis that will keep the wheels constantly in motion. The loss to wage earners in the first half of 1929 was estimated at $1,200,000,000, a sum taken from the buying power of 80 per cent of the consuming public.

The five-day week was reported to have spread to 48 national and international labor unions in the federation, affecting 532,894 workers. These wage earners in no case received a cut in weekly pay, since the hourly rate was increased, according to the report.

Hoover One of Speakers

Speakers on the first day's program include President Hoover, Gov. Frank G. Allen, David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts; James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, and William Green, president of the federation.

While full weight is given to the present need for more widespread and constant employment—unemployment being put at an estimated 3,700,000 wage earners in the first half of 1929—the council finds encouraging aspects in the present situation as compared with former depressions.

Production, employment, individual worker's income, and the buying power of all workers are higher at present than in the business declines of 1921 and 1924, according to the report. The percentage of workers affected is given as 1.1 per cent, as compared with 5.1 per cent in 1924. Firms cutting wages were 2.1 per cent, compared with 5.5 in 1924 and 50.2 in 1921. The average severity of wage cuts was below that of 1924.

Fewer Workers, More Goods

One of the contributions of the federation to a solution of unemployment is its compilation, according to the council of statistics which show that in 1929, industries upon which 40 per cent of wage earners in the United States are employed used 900,000 fewer workers, although output increased sharply. New machines replace workers at a faster rate than they can be absorbed into related occupations, the council reports.

With a surplus of workers, shorter hours to distribute the available work among more of them is basic in the federation's policy, but so-called "vacations without pay," used by many companies recently to cut down labor overhead, is firmly resisted. Upon management rests the responsibility of keeping factory wheels turning at a budgeted rate throughout the year, according to the executive council.

The council, "in no way demanding the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment," favors a modification of the Volstead Act to permit manufacture of 2.75 per cent beer.

Organization of 112 local unions in the South as a result of the campaign initiated at the Toronto convention last year was reported.

IRELAND—DUBLIN
Use Dainty Self-Raising Flour
It makes Home Baking a Pleasure
WALTER BROWN & CO.
DUBLIN, IRELAND

Flocks of Planes Arrive in Boston

More than 150 airplanes, ranging in type from fast pursuit craft to the huge 20-passenger Curtiss Condor, were secured at the Boston Airport on Oct. 6, and before nightfall it was expected that at least 50 more would have arrived to swell the number which will participate in the American Legion convention.

The most spectacular arrival, probably, was the squadron of 18 Boeing bombers, which swept over the State House with a blast from their wide-open motors. The squadron landed at the airport after a five-hour flight from Selfridge Field in Michigan.

Among the noted pilots coming to the convention was Capt. Frank Hawks, record holder of the transcontinental flight, who landed at East Boston Field 50 minutes after his take-off from Curtiss-Wright Airport, Long Island. His elapsed time indicated that his flight was seven minutes short of the record. There were many women pilots among the day's arrivals.

DEDHAM CELEBRATES ITS TERCENTENARY

Before many distinguished guests including Gov. Frank G. Allen, Samuel H. Wragg, State Senator, Richard B. Wigglesworth, State Representative, and American Legion officers, Dedham launched the first of its two-day tercentenary celebrations, Oct. 5. The celebrations will be continued, Oct. 11.

The preliminary celebrations included songs by several hundred children and addresses by the Governor, Senator Wragg and Representative Wigglesworth. Next Saturday the celebrations will close with a huge parade of floats, military groups and civic organizations.

CIVIC LEAGUE OFFICER CHOSEN

The Massachusetts Civic League announces the appointment of Miss Katharine Van Etten Lyford as executive secretary to succeed the late Mrs. Wenona Osborne Pinkham. Miss Lyford has been employed for some time making a survey of the Boston Juvenile court for Judge Frederick P. Cabot.

NARCOTIC LAW PLANNED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—The next session of the New Hampshire Legislature is expected to enact an anti-narcotic law to parallel federal narcotic legislation. It is said that this State and Vermont are the only remaining states that have not provided needed narcotic legislation.

High Wage Indorsed by Hoover in Speech to Labor Federation

(Continued from Page 1)

King's Mountain on the boundary between North and South Carolina, Oct. 7.

Speaking to the federation a year after the White House conferences, called to mitigate the effects of the industrial depression, Mr. Hoover summed up the results that had been obtained. He recalled that capitalists had agreed to expand construction work and that labor leaders had promised to speed production and prevent conflict.

"These, the first undertakings of this character in our history, have been carried out in astonishing degree," Mr. Hoover declared. Wages, he said, had been maintained, construction expanded. "For the first time in more than a century of these recurring depressions, we have been practically free of bitter industrial conflict."

Labor Disputes Reduced

Mr. Hoover showed the measure of success in pressing construction. Public works and construction by the railways and utilities in the last eight months, he said, amounted to about $4,500,000,000, against $4,000,000,000 in the same period of the boom year of 1929. This represented an increase of $500,000,000.

"In all previous depressions these works decreased," Mr. Hoover added, "so that the gain is more than even the apparent figures." He added that these measures served "as a practical system of unemployment insurance."

At the same time labor disputes have been reduced, Mr. Hoover said. Contrasted with 2000 labor disputes in the last depression, he said, there are less than 300 disputes at present and these mostly of minor character.

Unemployment is a burden, Mr. Hoover acknowledged, although less than one half in proportion to the number of American workers than the ratio in either England or Germany and still offers a challenge as "our greatest economic problem."

Mr. Hoover then turned to his major thesis of an increasing standard of living based on coöperation between labor and capital, and the passing on of benefits of improved machinery and mass production to the consumer. Mr. Hoover hailed this as an American contribution to the conception of human betterment.

Text of Address

The text of President Hoover's speech at the convention of the labor federation follows in full:

Members of the American Federation of Labor:

In his invitation that I should address you on this occasion President Green spoke in terms of high praise of the benefits to labor from the nation-wide coöperation initiated at the White House last November for mitigation of the effects of the present depression.

At those White House conferences the leaders of business and industry undertook to do their utmost to maintain the rate of wages. They also undertook in case of shortened employment to distribute work as evenly as possible over their regular body of employees. The leaders of labor undertook to urge effort in production and to prevent conflict and dispute. The public officials and the managers of industry and utilities undertook to expand construction work to mitigate unemployment.

We have now had nearly a year in which to observe the working of these arrangements. These, the first undertakings of this character in our history, have been carried out in astonishing degree. There are, of course, exceptions, but in the large sense our great manufacturing companies, the railways, utilities, and business houses have been able to maintain the established wages. Employers have spread their employment systematically. For the first time in more than a century of these recurring depressions we have been practically free of bitter industrial conflict.

Economic Precedent Set

The fine coöperation in the providing organized emergency employment through federal, state, and municipal public works and utility construction has been an important contribution in taking up the slack of unemployment. The measure of success is easily demonstrated. The Department of Commerce reports to me that public works and the construction work by the railways and utilities in the last eight months amount to about $4,500,000,000 as compared with about $4,000,000,000 in the same period of the boom year of 1929, or an increase of about $500,000,000. In all previous depressions these works decreased, so that the gain is more than even the apparent figures.

We have thus had nation-wide coöperation and team play which have greatly ameliorated the hardship of this depression. These measures have served as a practical system of unemployment insurance. There are some unexpected by-products. Through distribution of employment, large numbers of workers have been saved from being forced into competition for new jobs; the sense of security that the job is theirs by part-time employment has contributed to relieve much of the fear, despondency, and discouragement that come to men and women in search for new jobs in hard times.

I would indeed be remiss if I did not express an appreciation, in which I know you share, to the thousands of men in leadership of business and labor who have served in bringing about these results. In the face of decreasing prices it has required great courage, resolution, and devotion to the interest of their employees and the public on the part of our great manufacturers, our railways, utilities, business houses, and public officials.

Freedom From Strikes

The leaders of labor have likewise contributed their part. Our freedom from strike and lockout is well evidenced by the statement of the Department of Labor that in the last depression there were more than 2000 labor disputes, many of them of major character and accompanied by great public disorder, as compared with less than 300 disputes in this period, and these mostly of minor character. And the great body of labor itself deserves much praise, for never was its individual efficiency higher than today.

The undertakings made at that time represent a growing sense of mutual responsibility and a willingness to bend private interests to the general good.

We still have a burden of unemployment. Although it is far less than one-half in proportion to our workers than in either England or Germany, no one can contemplate its effect in hardship and discouragement without new resolves to continued exertion and to further effort in solution of our greatest economic problem—stability in employment.

Your chairman has spoken of my interest in the development of an American basis of wage. Both the directors of industry and your leaders have made great progress toward a new and common ground in economic conceptions, which, I am confident, has had a profound effect upon our economic progress during the last few years.

Continuous Research Needed

That is the conception that industry must be constantly renovated by scientific research and invention; that labor welcomes these labor-saving devices; that labor gives its full and unrestricted effort to reduce costs by the use of these machines and methods; that the savings from these reduced costs shall be shared between labor, employer, and the consumer. It is a philosophy of mutual interest.

It is a practice of coöperation for an advantage that is not only mutual but universal. Labor gains either through increase of wage or reduction of cost of living or shortened hours. Employers gain through enlarged consumption, and a wider spread distribution of their products, and more stable business. Consumers gain through lower cost of what they buy. Indeed, mass production must be accompanied by mass consumption through increased standards of living.

A conception of this sort does not at once find universal application. We ought not forget that it is something new in the world's economic life. And there are, of course, those who do not yet believe. It is as far apart as the two poles from the teachings of the economists of 100 years ago, who took it for granted that the well-being of the worker could be purchased only at the expense of the well-being of the employer or some other group in the community, and further that wages could never rise above subsistence or the number of workers would so increase as to pull the weaker back into the cesspool of poverty.

Diffusion of Economies

If we survey the nation broadly we shall find that the diffusion of cost economies between wages, profits, and prices has worked out fairly well. In fact, due to competition and the necessity to average profits over the losses of lean years, industry in the national sense is probably today getting the least of the three.

From the acceptance of this basis of industrial relations I believe America is making more progress toward security, better living, and more hours of leisure than those countries which are seeking to continue old conceptions of the wage and to patch up the old system with doles of various kinds which limit the independence of men. Any comparison of the situation of our labor with the labor of those other countries, whether in times of high prosperity or today in times of temporary depression, should carry conviction that we are on the right track.

No system is or can be free of difficulties or problems. The rapidity of our inventions and discoveries has intensified many problems in adjusting what we nowadays call technological unemployment. I am co-operating with President Green and representatives of employers' associations in an exhaustive inquiry into its various phases. If we stretch our vision over the last 10 years, we shall find much to convince us that the problem is not at all insurmountable in the long run.

It is estimated by some of our statisticians that in this period over 2,000,000 workers have been displaced from older industry due to labor-saving devices. Some way, somehow, most of these were reëstablished in new industry and new services. Nor is there any reason to believe that we cannot revolve our economic system in such fashion that further new discoveries and inventions will further increase our standard of living and thereby continue to absorb men who are displaced in the older industries. Nevertheless there is a period of readjustment in each case of new discovery, and industry has need of a larger understanding of the facts.

Progress Through Competition

It is this process of readjustment that partly causes our present difficulties in the bituminous-coal industry. In that industry the encroachments of electrical power, of natural gas, of improvements in consumption, have operated to slow down the annual demand from its high peak, leaving a most excessive production capacity. At the same time, the introduction of labor-saving devices has decreased the demand for mine labor. In addition to its other difficulties must be counted the effect of the multitude of 6000 independent mine owners among 7000 mines, which has resulted in destructive competition and final breakdown of wages.

All these conditions have culminated in a demoralization of the industry and a depth of human misery in some sections which is wholly out of place in our American system. The situation has been under investigation of our Government departments, by Congress, together with commissions and committees of one sort or another, for the last 10 years. The facts are known.

One key to solution seems to me to lie in reduction of this destructive competition. It certainly is not the purpose of our competitive system that it should produce a competition which destroys stability in an industry and reduces to poverty all those within it. Its purpose is rather to maintain that degree of competition which induces progress and protects the consumer. If our regulatory laws be at fault, they should be revised.

Stability the Great Problem

But most of these problems are problems of stability. With the job secure, other questions can be solved with much more assurance. You, as workers, know best of all how much a man gains from security in his job. It is the insurance of his manliness, it upholds the personal valuation of himself and of his family. To establish a system that assures this security is the supreme challenge to our responsibility as representatives of millions of our fellow workers and fellow citizens. The discharge of that responsibility does not allow present difficulties to rob us of our clear vision or the wholesome faith and courageous aggressive character for which our country has been long the leader of the world.

The demonstration of nation-wide coöperation and team play and the absence of conflict during this depression have increased the stability and wholesomeness of our industrial and social structure. We are justified in feeling that something like a new and improved tool has been added to the working kit for the solution of our future problems.

No one would invite either war or business depression, but from them may come some new inspirations. We find in these times courage and sympathy, generous helpfulness from our workpeople to those unfortunates suffering not alone from the present but from fear for their future. We find inspiration in the courage of our employers, the resolution of the nation that we shall build steadily to prevent and mitigate the destructiveness of these great business storms. It is this inspiration which gives confidence for the future, and confirms our belief in fundamental human righteousness and the value of our American conception of mutuality of interest in our daily work.

Tomorrow's Radio Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, address by President Hoover at King's Mountain, N. C.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Evening Stars."

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 Noon—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, address by President Hoover at King's Mountain.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
6:00 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News Exchange.
6:30 Announcements; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 WEEI Organist, Del Castello.
7:00 New England Coke Dinner Music.
7:30 NBC, Colonial Beaconlights—Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" Cartoonist.
8:00 Kussell Songsters.
8:15 Quincy Oil Companions.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies; male quartet; orchestra, direction of Harry Horlick.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Family Party; Lewis James, tenor; Brigadiers Male Quartet; orchestra.
10:00 American Legion National Commander's Dinner; Gen. John J. Pershing, speaker.
10:30 Arthur Crowley, songs and stories.
10:45 Gus Van, from Keith-Albee Theater.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Children's story program.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; Plymouth Contest.
6:00 Time; Weather; temperature; Sport Digest.
6:15 Ballinger's Vagabonds: Sid Reinhers and Ray Sinatra, piano duo.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest Topics in Brief, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters, male trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Plymouth Contest.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:15 McAleer Melodists; recorded.
8:30 NBC, Ingram Shavers, direction S. C. Lanin.
9:00 Dedication exercises, George Westinghouse Memorial Monument, Pittsburgh.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:04 Baseball scores; Sports Digest.
11:09 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 CBS, "My Bookhouse Story Time": children's story.
5:45 Legal Stampers Orchestra; time.
6:00 La Lasine Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 Wilbar's Shoe Show: orchestra.
6:30 Shepard Stores Ambassadors.
6:45 N. E. Dairy and Food Council program.
7:00 "Republican State Committee," Amos L. Taylor.
7:15 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Forhan's program.
7:45 Studio orchestra.
8:00 Seth Parker Singing School.
8:30 CBS, "Mardi Gras"; soloist; girls trio; male quartet; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Minneapolis-Honeywell Symphony Hour: Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Henri Verbrugghen, conductor.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris": soloists; male quartet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; male quartet.
10:30 CBS, "Grand Opera Miniature.": "The Force of Destiny": soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Time; news.
11:15 CBS, Haywood Broun, columnist.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Asbury Park Casino Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—"Piano Melodies."
5:45 News; baseball scores.
6:00 Fishermen's program.
6:15 Irving Crocker, songs.
6:30 Organ recital; temperature.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Copley-Plaza dinner music; time.

The Dialer's Guide

FOR TUESDAY, OCT. 7

Talks

Lowell Thomas (Punk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). Noted author adventurer is the new voice of the Literary Digest. 6:45.
"Laws That Safeguard Society" (WEAF—T). The criminal responsibility of drunken persons discussed by Dean Gleason L. Archer. 7:15.
Walter Winchell and guest artist (Wise—WABC). Jack Benny, well-known Broadway master of ceremonies, after "pulling a gag" remarked, "There's one I got off before Walter Winchell," or words to that effect. 7:30.
"The Early Book Worm" (CBS—T). Selected books and prize contest by Alexander Woollcott. 7:45.
"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (Straus—CBS). Brooklyn newspaper man. 8:30.
Russell Owen (CBS—T). Well-Known New York Times man, with the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, "pinch hits" for Heywood Broun. 11:15.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.
New England Stories (Standard — WEAF Chain). Soconyland sketch. 7:30.
Blackout sketches (CBS). Worcester night. 9.
"Death Valley Days" (Pacific Coast—WJZ Chain). California feud climax. 9:30.
Ibsen Drama (WOR). Forty-five minutes. 9:30.
"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar—CBS—T). Home again! 10.
"Cuckoo" (WJZ Chain). Radio's burlesque of itself. 10:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Happy Wonder Bakers (Continental—WEAF —T). Soloist, male trio, violin quartet and orchestra. Best bits, "Barcarolle" by violins, Scottish medley by orchestra, old timer, "I Want a Girl Just Like the Girl That Married Dear Old Dad," by whole group. 9:30.
"Salute to Enamel Industry" (Westinghouse —WJZ—T). Chorus and orchestra from KDKA, Pittsburgh. 10.
"Songbird" (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). Soprano soloist and salon orchestra. 10.
Guest screen stars; Jerry Madison; Jesse Crawford, organist; Louis Katzman, conductor (Paramount Publix — CBS — T). "Radio Playhouse" period. 10:15.
"Moonbeams" (WOR). Slumber music by girls' voice trio and string trio. 11:30.

Orchestral

Savannah Liners Orchestra, Harold Sanford, conductor (Ocean—WJZ, WBZ). Feature, Charles Miller's three-part "Savannah Suite." 6:15.
Everready Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (National Carbon—WEAF—T). 9.
Philco Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (Philadelphia—CBS). Request program which besides such perennials as "Liebestraum," "Scheherazade" and "Sahet d'Amour," closes with "Andante" from Haydn's "Surprise Symphony" and Tchaikovsky's "Capriccio Italien." 9:30.
Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Popular classic favorites and minor bits. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Wayne King and his orchestra; male quartet (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). Quartet sings "Swing Low" and "Limehouse Blues." 8.
Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar ensemble (CBS). Reminiscent popular ballads and ditties. 8.
Coon-Sanders Orchestra (Florsheim—WEAF Chain). 8:30. Anson Weeks and his orchestra. 9.
Irene Beasley, contralto; Charles Fremmae, tenor; Premier Orchestra (Leggett—CBS).

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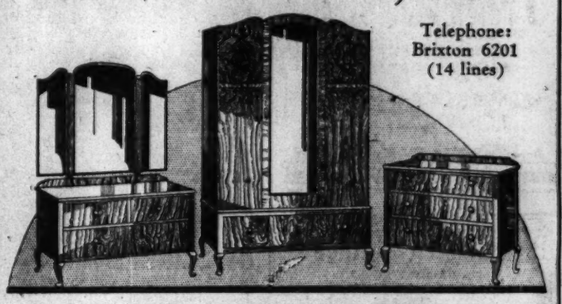
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W. E. HURCOMB'S
BEFORE I became an Auctioneer, I bought and sold jewels and silver for cash, and in the years during and before the Great War a well-known newspaper stated that "Nowhere else will you obtain a better price or more honest advice." The great newspaper still makes that statement, but with greater emphasis!
I claim to be the originator of the Slogan "Truth in advertising" and for 20 years I have been "Advertising in Truth." A friend of a very pretty little girl's mother was offered a large sum of money to be allowed to use the photograph to state that the child was reared on ..... The mother declined the offer because it would not be "Truth in advertising."

An Old Spoon realised £152. Fifteen times more than the owner expected.
Some advertisers say, and are entitled to say, that they give good prices. A certain firm which advertises widely received a parcel from a lady whom we had called upon and suggested a reserve price of £30. Then seeing the over-the-counter buyer's advertisement, she sent the goods to London. A cash offer of £15 was made, which was refused. An application for the return of the goods brought a cheque for £18, but the bait was not accepted. The lady then sent the goods here, and I sold them for £52!
Some time ago I sold at Piccadilly a diamond necklace for £2,700. The satisfied lady then told me that the best offer she had had over the counter was £1,900! Therefore her ladyship had over £1,000 more.
A gentleman called here and told me he had been to another firm who had advertised widely to give very high prices for cash. He took a little tea caddy to them and was offered £8, which was refused. He took it away, and then said that a collector happened to be in the building and willing to give £10. This was refused. He brought it here, and I suggested a reserve of £18, and I sold it for £20.
Is not this a good reason why you should try me first? If necessary, I will hand over the reserve prices at the time the goods are taken in.
Auction sale every Friday of pearls, diamonds, old silver, Sheffield plate. Fortnightly sales antique furniture, pictures, china, and books. No buying-in charges. Stamps purchased for cash to any amount. Parcels safe registered post.
Valuations for probate, insurance, &c. at moderate fees.
For 21s. two of my representatives—one with a knowledge of plate and jewels, and the other pictures, porcelain, old furniture, objects of art, &c.—will call and impart all the information they can, and, if desired, bring the jewels and silver away in the car.
Lest you forget, buy the Daily Telegraph or Morning Post any Saturday, The Times any Tuesday, or Truth any Wednesday, and read more about my activities.
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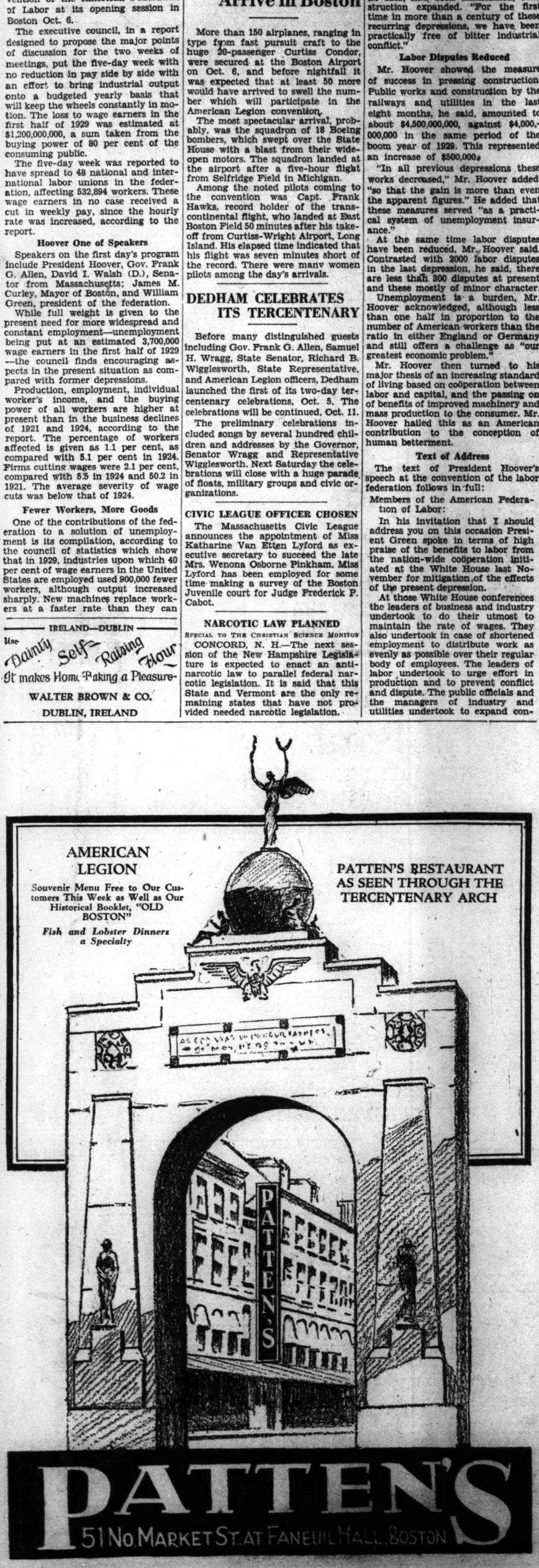
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PEOPLE HONOR INVENTOR OF THE AIR BRAKE

Memorial to George Westinghouse Dedicated in Home Town Park

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Honor was paid to the memory of George Westinghouse, American inventor and industrialist, when many of the leading men in the civil activities of the nation joined with the people of Pittsburgh on Oct. 6, in dedicating a monument in Schenley Park, here, to commemorate the natural scientific achievements of the pioneer electrical manufacturer.

Co-workers with Mr. Westinghouse nearly a half a century ago, present-day executives, who, as young men, sat at his feet while preparing for their careers, and a great host of the workmen in the industrial enterprises founded by him reared the monument and participated in its unveiling.

The event brought together many contemporaries of the inventor of the air-brake and the designer of the first practical steam turbine; manufacturers, business leaders and public officials took part in the ceremony.

The memorial, which was provided by contributions in which the employees of his various enterprises were the most numerous donors, is composed of seven great panels and a bas-relief portrait of the inventor as he appeared in his prime. It represents the coördinated efforts of Daniel Chester French, sculptor of the main panel and of a statue of the "Spirit of Youth"; Henry F. Hornbostel, architect, and Paul Fjelde, designer of the side panels.

E. M. Herr of New York, vice-chairman of the board of directors of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, presided at the dedication. A. L. Humphrey, president of the Westinghouse Airbrake Company, and an early associate of the inventor, recounted the struggle of Westinghouse for recognition, while an eulogistic address was made by James Francis Burke, one-time member of the House of Representatives.

Edison Pays Tribute

Thomas A. Edison said of Mr. Westinghouse:

"I am glad that this public recognition of the merits of Mr. Westinghouse has been made, for his great achievements and notable contributions to the work of the world entitle him to be regarded as a public benefactor."

Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, said:

"It is bold and presumptuous of me to endeavor to pay tribute to George Westinghouse. He was an incomparable genius in engineering work, with a great imagination and much courage. He impressed himself forcibly upon all matters he took up and upon all people with whom he came in contact, and left an enduring imprint on engineering work, not only in the electrical, but also in the mechanical industry.

"His work will long stand as a monument to the man and his name will be long remembered among those who knew him for his outstanding personality."

Bishop Alexander Mann of the Episcopal diocese of Pittsburgh made the invocation. The ceremonies were radiocast by Station KDKA, pioneer station inaugurated by the founder's successors in the Westinghouse company. Employees furnished the music through the Westinghouse band and the Westinghouse Community Chorus.

Respect and admiration for the character of George Westinghouse prompted more than 50,000 workers to conceive, plan and finance the memorial. Friendliness and loyalty to the inventor-industrialist were the impulses that impelled the successful completion of the task.

Inspired by this atmosphere, architects and artists brought the greatest skill of their craft into play and the result is that they have interpreted an outstanding individuality through the medium of appropriate and permanent materials, in terms of a consistent design and have placed the product of their genius in a beautiful and congenial environment.

Noted for Energy and Courage

To the world, Westinghouse is known for his inventive genius, his dynamic energy, his courage and resourcefulness in making, developing and applying electric power, for the air brake and the automatic signal system by which he increased the safety of rail travel.

In contrast to his dominance in the industrial field, he was a quiet, retiring individual in private life and preferred the seclusion of his home to the glamour of praise and publicity. But his employees remember him best for his individuality; his policy of fair play. They remember that it was custom for him to remove his coat and toil with a mechanic, engineer or laborer, in order that a particular task could be completed speedily and efficiently.

They remember that he paid fair wages, established pension and insurance funds, instituted the Saturday half-holiday, formed clubs and associations for social activities and organized financial institutions that made the saving of money and the purchase of homes easy. They remember him as a leader, not a dictating czar in the industrial world. That is why more than 50,000 of them conceived the idea of a permanent and significant monument to his memory.

As Westinghouse was noted for the courage of his ideas, so the designers of his memorial have incorporated in the structure details that are unprecedented. Stone paths lead from the park drive around the pond and approach the monument from the sides. Benches of black granite join with the foliage in relieving the severity of straight lines. The memorial proper is almost a semicircle and faces the pond.

Westinghouse is shown in a medallion of the center section between an engineer and a skilled mechanic. One of the new ideas that has been carried out is the modeling of the backs of these figures and the group suggests friendly coöperation quite as much as it does natural science and skill.

EAST AFRICA TO BAR BANKRUPTCY FRAUDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—Alterations in East African bankruptcy laws, which are expected to be helpful to commercial development, have been embodied in legislative acts by the governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The new law makes bankruptcy proceedings taken in one colony cover the three, instead of requiring separate proceedings to be taken in each. The result will be, according to the Acting Chief Justice, that an intending bankrupt in one of the colonies will no longer be able to transfer his assets to one of the other two.

Moreover the necessity of taking proceedings three times against a debtor has been found so costly by European and American firms that it has tended to discourage the risks of legitimate business development in the colonies. The punishment for fraud in this connection has been increased from one to five years' imprisonment.

Man and His Achievements Memorialized

Inset, Gessford, New York

THE WESTINGHOUSE MEMORIAL

The Large Picture Shows the Sculptured Tribute to George Westinghouse (In Circle), Inventor, Among Other Things, of the Air Brake, Credited With Being One of the Greatest Safety Devices Ever Conceived.

ITALIAN STUDENT CENTER FOUNDED TO AID VISITORS

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLORENCE, Italy — Assistance to those students in all parts of the world who wish to live and study in the Italian centers of learning is offered by the recently founded Italian University Organization, which has established in Rome a National University Information Center. Its object is to aid any persons abroad who purpose continuing their studies at an Italian university.

This center will serve as a link between such students and the university where they wish to study, in the period previous to their coming to Italy. It will supply free information relative to the various cities, and universities or other centers of learning, best suited to the individual student's aims. It will give details of curricula, regulations respecting enrollment, fees, requisite qualifications, and the degrees which may be taken at the various universities.

It will also provide information as to the cost of living, intellectual athletic or club facilities, and benefits which students can derive in the way of fellowships or degrees on completing their studies.

All desiring information respecting a course of study in any Italian university should apply, in any of the principal European languages, to the Secretary, Centro Nazionale Italiano d'Informazioni Universitario, Salita del Grillo No. 1, Rome, Italy.

One of the Chief Figures in the Tribute to George Westinghouse

RUMANIA'S OIL PRICES SOAR AS TRUSTS MERGE

Curtailment of Production Results in Increase of Unemployment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MORENI, Rumania—A single day's visit to Rumania's richest oil field was sufficient to convince the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the country's petroleum situation has by no means passed the critical stage. Whether or not it was the design of the oil trusts, the Standard Oil Company and the Royal Dutch Shell, to get control of Europe's greatest oil deposits, the feat has for all practical purposes, been accomplished.

Since the signing of the agreement between these two powerful companies and the remaining oil companies, prices of crude oil on the field have risen enormously, the lowest grade, for example, rising from 3500 lei a wagon to 9500 lei, and this in the course of a few weeks.

Prices had for long been so low that the small producer was obliged to accept any conditions offered, but the majority had already ceased to drill new wells because of the lack of credit. The new prices for crude oil might easily facilitate the continued existence of many small companies, but the high rates of interest—an average of 10 per cent—paid Rumanian banks have already cut too heavily into past operations.

In gaining control of all sales outside Rumania the two powerful trusts also imposed an important curtailment of crude production, roughly from 1300 to 1700 wagons a day. This reduction compelled many enterprises to lay off great numbers of workmen and engineers, and today there is an appreciable number without work, and since Rumania has been facing an unusual economic crisis for some months it is rather difficult to place them. Some of the laborers threatened to cause trouble, but owing chiefly to the work in the fields following a good harvest, serious difficulty has been averted.

The aspect of Moreni today, however, compared with six or seven years ago, or previous to the famous mining law which aroused the animosity of foreign capital, is very different. Those who have suffered most are Rumanian capitalists and Rumanian engineers, not to mention the unforunate shareholder, for entire fortunes have been lost. Local engineers have always been poorly paid and naturally compare their own salaries with the more lucrative salaries of foreigners.

The present agreement has at least prolonged the life of many companies by raising the price of their product, and some of them may emerge from their difficult situation, while others, continually pressed by their creditors, are seeking stronger foreign companies that may be willing to take them over.

The depression which has been felt in Rumania for so long has also had its influence in the Polish field, Europe's next most important oil center, and that country was one of the first to rejoice at the news that the price war waged by Rumanian companies had ceased, for both Rumanian crude and refined products had literally been dumped on to the European markets.

The famous oil well here which caught fire in May, 1929, and which appears to have broken many records, is still burning furiously. Now and then an engineer declares that it can be extinguished, but the majority believe it will have to burn itself out like a candle.

WINS SALVATION ARMY POST

NEW YORK (AP)—Commander Evangeline Booth announced Oct. 5 that Col. William C. Arnold has been appointed chief secretary and second in command of the eastern territory with headquarters here.

CREDIT TRADING ACCEPTED BY CO-OPERATIVES

Cash Policy Is Yielding in Great Britain to Installment Sales

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—From discussions which took place at a conference at Shanklin on the Isle of Wight it would appear that credit trading is now practically accepted by the coöperative movement in Great Britain.

G. L. Perkins of the southern sectional board of the coöperative movement, quoted figures which showed that "for the year previous to the establishment of the Mutuality Club the total trade in the drapery, boots, clothing, furnishing and hardware departments of the London Coöperative Society was £210,0000. For the year ending March 7, 1929, the sales in the same department were £1,507,211—an increase of more than 60 per cent.

Several speakers pointed out that when the movement was started last century, and during the whole course of its history until the last few years, its operations were conducted on a strictly cash basis. The reasons for this were to encourage thrift on the part of its members, and to avoid the extra trouble and machinery involved in the giving of credit.

During the past few years, however, many societies have abandoned the system and given their members the opportunity of purchasing goods by installments or the hire purchase system through the medium of "mutuality clubs."

The figures above show the growth of trade since the year 1923 in one society alone, and they are matched by other societies. Besides the increase in trade, the mutuality clubs have proved useful to their members in that the system of regular payments sometimes checked extravagance in other directions.

In answer to questions Mr. Perkins said the coöperative productive factories were also greatly benefited by the system, as their figures showed.

CUTS RATE ON SECURITY LOAN

AMSTERDAM—Bank of the Netherlands has reduced the rate on loans on securities one-half of 1 per cent to 3½ per cent. Discount rate of the bank is unchanged at 3 per cent.

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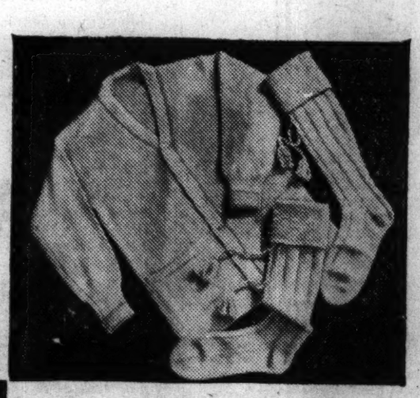

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NATIONS CONVENE TO AID HIGHWAYS OF MANY LANDS

(Continued from Page 1)

the Central American countries will be so developed as to make possible an ever increasing exchange of visitors with its attendant strengthening of mutual understanding.

"The life of the individual will be enriched as he finds it possible to get into his car with his family and drive into other countries to see for himself places and peoples of whom he has only heard or read in the past," Mr. Stimson predicted.

The response to Mr. Stimson's address was delivered by D. Edmund Chaix, vice-president of the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses." M. Chaix is also president of the Touring Club of France.

In conjunction with the meeting the American Roadbuilders' Association is exhibiting latest instruments used in all types of road construction. At the close of the week's sessions, the foreign delegates will be taken on highway inspection tours sponsored by the Highway Education Board. The delegates come here "not alone as engineers to exchange notes and ideas with their American colleagues but as administrators intent upon observing how we have paid for our roads, how we use them, their effect upon life in the United States, with a view to converting our best practices to their own use," Mr. Chapin explains.

"We hope and we expect," he adds, "that the visitors from other lands will regard us as a giant laboratory, place us under the microscope, as it were, to learn by our example and to profit by our mistakes. Our officials, on the other hand will profit no less by the suggestion and the advanced science of world opinion represented by the visiting delegates. From them we will hear the story of trails flung across the artic circle, of roads built in the time of the Roman Empire and through the days of Napoleon, now brought back into new service for modern-day traffic.

"With them, we will discuss the problem of providing roads for new countries, of ways and means of finance, of accelerating the constantly increasing highway traffic in the congested areas of the great cities, whether it be London or Paris, Berlin, Busssels, Madrid, Shanghai, Tokyo, Bagdad or Bombay.

All to Help Fit Jig-Saw Puzzle

"The essential task of fitting highway transport into the jig-saw puzzle of other forms of transportation, rail, water and air, so as to establish a uniform, continuous and economic whole, will receive its due share of attention from the delegates.

"With them we will discuss the development of common rules of the road, in order that the man who drives an automobile, whether he be in Palestine or Siberia, Malaya of Detroit, whether he speaks Japanese or Arabic, Italian or any other tongue, may know that the signs and signals mean the same thing so that he may proceed with safety.

"The aim is universal traffic signals, intelligible to all the world. Coming as it does at a time when the whole world is looking for ways and means of finding new fields of employment, this congress takes on a significance beyond that of past meetings of this body, important as they have been.

"In the course of the economic cycle a nation or a people faces a period of unemployment and business depression. A wise and benefi cent government meets the challenge boldly with large extra governmental appropriations for immediate highway construction. It is not a gift; it is not a dole; it is not a pension; it is a profitable investment. Under the leadership of Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, who has given so unsparingly of himself in this world service; with the full coöperation of President Hoover and his Administration, of the state highway departments and of all industry, the congress will inevitably have an immediate and a profound influence upon highway development everywhere."

Nations Sign Convention

A convention signed at the Pan-American Union here, Oct. 4, as a prelude to the Congress recognizes that every state has exclusive control over the use of its own highways. It prescribes that all vehicles before admission to international traffic shall be registered in a manner provided for by the state of origin and that a special international registration marker be used by all cars traveling between nations. Motor vehicle operators, it provides, shall have such driving certificates as may be required by the laws of their state.

The rule of the international road, according to the terms of the convention, shall be to pass on the right when meeting another vehicle and to pass to the left when overtaking. All vehicles approaching from the right, it says, shall have the right of way. Detailed provisions are contained in the convention with reference to brake and other mechanical equipment of motor vehicles and to the size of the loads carried by motor vehicles.

The timeliness of the signing of such a convention was emphasized by Dr. L. S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union, who said: "International highway traffic between the American Republics is now in its initial stages, and with the extension of the highway systems of all the countries, it is but a matter of a few years before international traffic on the highways will reach important proportions."

Certified copies of the signed convention will be sent by the Pan-American Union to all the signatory governments to be submitted to their respective congresses for ratification.

Pledges Redeemed G.O.P. Leader Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—President Hoover and the Republican Congress have redeemed every campaign pledge contained in the 1928 national platform, and, in addition, have accomplished much in other fields of legislation where there was need for betterment, according to Col. John Q. Tilson, Republican floor leader in the House of Representatives and director of the Republican congressional campaign in states east of the Mississippi River.

In a statement issued from the National Republican headquarters here on Oct. 5, he recited a long list of platform pledges which had been put through and declared that "the Republican Party goes to the electorate this year proud of a splendid record of accomplishment."

Colonel Tilson placed President Hoover's public economy program at the head of the list of platform pledges which have been redeemed, declaring that "the President, in his first budget message, held federal appropriations to the same net sum provided the year before under President Coolidge's economic policy."

"And yet by shifting the direction of expenditures he was able to provide for expansion of the merchant marine," he continued; "for extension of internal waterway improvements and for extension of farm relief, inland waterways, flood control and highway and public building programs."

In addition to the redeeming of these campaign pledges, he recited "a partial list" of other Republican Administration accomplishments, which included the transfer of prohibition enforcement to the Department of Justice, and aid to the employment situation by a very substantial increase in the Government building program to a total of $553,000,000."

Legion Called to Serve Cause of World Peace by Hoover

(Continued from Page 1)

from intimate experience, and I intend to hold in confidence, the first reaction you had from a passing shell, and the homelike appearance of shell holes under certain circumstances. I shall maintain secret your opinion of those who profess indifference to or the glory in passing bullets, or insects, or the mud and filth of the trenches, or days and weeks in the wet and cold.

The glories of war are not in the heartbreaks of passing buddies, and the thousand tragedies of the battle line. Its glories do not lie in its surroundings—they lie rather in the spirit, the sacrifices, the devotion of those who go cheerfully and courageously into the trenches, and the ultimate triumph of those lofty ideals for which they gave their all.

It was inevitable that men who had lived through that great common experience, who had engaged in supreme adventure with death, should combine into associations of lifelong comradeship. Yet it was not alone the comradeship of high adventure that instinctively called your organization into being. It was the common understanding which war called forth, the common experience from which sprang the highest emotions of patriotism—that shoulder-to-shoulder companionship in an idealism which transfigured men's lives.

Preface to Citizenship

The millions who shared in that experience came home from it rededicated to the further service of their country. But great as was that service, performed under impulse of the high emotions of war, the service to the great ideals of peace is ofttimes even more difficult and ofttimes requires more sustained courage. It was, therefore, with deep sympathy that I witnessed the birth of the American Legion in France in 1919.

At that memorable meeting you sensed this high purpose and expressed these lofty ideals of your peace-time service in the preamble to your constitution, which reads in part:

"To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state, and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom, and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

That, indeed, is the real preface to American citizenship.

Agency of Law and Order

It is my purpose to speak upon some of these ideals and purposes, for idealism must be translated into cold realism of the day-to-day task of citizenship.

At the moment you made that declaration, you sensed an imperative national need. You foresaw that the aftermath of war would be a period of change, a period of disturbed mind, of loosened moorings; a period when evil forces among men might lead to violence and crime; a period which demanded understanding and wise restraint if the basis of all society and all progress were to be maintained.

You realized that liberty and freedom can be won on the battlefield, but they can be held only by ordered government in peace. You realized, in fact, that without ordered government the very sacrifices which you had made, the fruition of your high hopes, your endurance, your courage, might come to naught.

Eleven years of experience in our own country and in every country engaged in that war have proved the need of that inspiration to active citizenship. It has been a period of readjustment, a period of challenge to democratic institutions, a time when the world has had to contend with a greater mood of violence. Even today nearly one-half of the population of our globe is in a state of great unrest or a state of revolution.

Pledge for Peace Given

Among these ideals was: "To promote peace and good will upon earth." Those indeed were courageous and constructive words at the moment when the guns had barely been silenced and the fires of hate were still burning fiercely. They were the words of brave men, of the soldiers from the trenches, men who respected a courageous enemy, who in clear vision saw that the future hope of the world lay in good will, not in hate. It was the real feeling of men who had fought and who knew the dreadfulness of war.

In that statement you gave no glorification to war. It was a pledge to peace based upon freedom and justice, and without this civilization itself must fail. It was a statement neither of pacifism nor militarism.

Real peace in the world requires something more than the documents which we sign to terminate wars. Peace requires unremitting, courageous campaigns, laid with strategy and carried on successfully on a hundred fronts and sustained in the spirit and from the hearts of every individual in every town and village of our country.

In the great intangibles of human emotion, respect is inseparable from good will. The maintenance of respect requires that we sustain a preparedness for defense that is impregnable yet that contains no threat of aggression.

Justice Must Be Guide

You have maintained that the development of good will also requires the firm establishment of confidence in our sense of international justice. This becomes of double importance from us because of the overpowering strength of our country in its relations with many nations. We have to remember that during the great war we demonstrated not only our military power, but also our ability to quickly organize it and the valor to use it.

After the war the disturbed condition of the world made it necessary to increase our defense establishment beyond the pre-war basis. Above all, we made a more rapid recovery from the vast losses of the great war than other nations in the world. Our national income has expanded to embrace more than one-third of the whole commercial world. As a result we have become a dominant economic power. Our citizens have spread their trade and finance into every corner of the earth.

From these tremendous happenings in our country some leaders in other countries came to believe that they were in the presence of the birth of a new imperial power intent upon dominating the destinies and the freedom of other peoples. Such a conclusion would be the logical deduction from many instances during 3000 years of history when the exploitation of other people has been the outcome of the ability to do so.

This we know is an utter misconception of America. We know there is a desire to do justice and not exploitation. We know there is no financial, traditional, or military imperialism in the American heart. We know, in fact, that we have opened the door of a new social and economic system by which within our own borders we shall create the conquest of poverty without exploiting other nations.

Development of Conciliation

But as wrong as these fears may be, it becomes our first duty to show by our every act, not alone by our Government but by our citizens, that our guide is justice and that confidence may be reposed in that sense of justice.

The day-to-day practical preservation of peace and good will requires that we build up and support agencies for pacific solution of controversies. It requires that no one of us shall entertain suspicion or ill-will toward other peoples, that we give them no cause for the most dangerous of all emotions—that is, fear. It requires that every American shall realize that men and women of other nations have the same devotion to their flags and are as sensitive to the dignity of their country as we.

On this road to peace we have attained two momentous victories. The first of these is the Kellog-Briand pact. By the London naval agreement we have silenced the high dangers of competitive naval building and have safeguarded our defense by parity with the greatest naval power in the world. We have assured the maintenance of an efficient navy as the first line of defense. By limiting our strength we have given demonstration to the world that we seek no domination but only adequate defense.

Assurance of Peace

The peace of our country has never stood more assured than at this moment. The realization of your ideal to promote peace and good will through active citizenship is the greatest guaranty of its continuance.

The first high purpose you express is to uphold and defend the Constitution and to maintain law and order in the United States. Happily your ideal is my first and most sacred duty. As President of the United States I am sworn by the whole people to maintain the Constitution and to enforce the laws. No man should dare call himself a faithful American and suggest otherwise.

You have recognized that the upholding of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws must, however, not rest upon Government officials alone; it must rise from the stern demand and the loyal cooperation of good citizenship and individual responsibility to the community.

One of the primary obligations of citizenship is national defense. Our people have been traditionally opposed to a large standing army in times of peace. The nation needs a regular army, highly developed in training and technical services, as the nucleus for the training of citizen soldiers and to lead them in times of emergency. We have always relied on our citizen army, and never relied in vain, but its maintenance is again the voluntary service of good citizenship.

Your association has taken large interest in provision for better industrial mobilization. You have been greatly interested, and I have lately signed an act creating an inquiry into the methods by which the economic burdens of war shall fall with equal weight upon every element of citizenry. It is not equitable that one citizen shall profit by war while another makes the supreme sacrifice.

Extension of Compensation

One of your expressed ideals was that of "mutual helpfulness." In your solicitude for your comrades disabled both in war and in peace you have kept that faith. Nor has a grateful nation failed in its duty. In addition to hospitalization, rehabilitation, war-risk insurance, adjusted compensation, and priority in civil service, the Government has undertaken through disability allowances to provide for some 700,000 veterans of the World War.

Our total outlays on all services to World War veterans are nearing $600,000,000 a year and to veterans of all wars nearly $900,000,000 per annum. The nation assumes an obligation when it sends its sons to war. The nation is proud to requite this obligation within its full resources. I have been glad of the opportunity to favor the extension of these services in such a manner that they cover without question all cases of disablement whether from war or peace.

There is, however, a deep responsibility of citizenship in the administration of this trust of mutual helpfulness which peculiarly lies upon your members, and that is that the demands upon the Government should not exceed the measure that justice requires and self-help can provide. If we shall overload the burden of taxation, we shall stagnate our economic progress and we shall by the slackening of his progress place penalties upon every citizen.

Duty at Ballot Box

There are many other responsibilities of the individual in his "obligations to the community, the state, and the nation." The very beginning of such obligation is at the ballot box. The whole plan of self-government presupposes that the whole people shall participate in the selection of its officials, the determination of its policies, and the maintenance of its ideals. Anything less than this involves government by the minority.

Your own expressed fears of "autocracy of either classes or masses" can well come true unless the individual citizen takes at least his share in the burden of government. He cannot hope to escape tyranny, he may not safely trust that "right will be the master of might," unless he is willing to respond to the right and duty to go to the ballot box. When he does not insist upon purity of elections he has lost democracy itself. Beyond this, if right shall be the master of might, every citizen must be on guard against the invasion of our guaranteed liberties even by public officials.

You have insisted that we shall "safeguard and transmit the principles of democracy." We have seen the erection of many new democracies during this period since the war. We have seen some of them fall by the wayside—some to strong men and some to the mob. Strange new doctrines are presented to us in alluring language. Self-government is being questioned. We in America have proved it the surest lift to the common man. We have grown and prospered under it for 150 years. We believe in it. There is no greater service to the world than that we should hold and strengthen it. It is grounded upon the ideal you have set for yourselves—the obligation of the "individual to the community, the state, and the nation."

During these years your thousands of posts have concerned themselves with these ideals of citizenship. My purpose today is to urge you to renewed efforts—that you, as the American Legion, as a group of men who, inspired by the ideals of our country, went to battle to preserve those ideals—that you should renew and expand your mission of citizenship.

Respect for Statutes

We need the teaching of the essentials of good will toward other nations in every community—that the foundations of peace arise from the sense of justice within the citizenry of a nation, in the good will which they individually evince toward other peoples.

We need the teaching that the foundation of government is respect for law: A quickened interest on the part of the community can insist upon proper enforcement of law, can arouse public opinion, while any condition of lawlessness remains unchecked in that community. You can impress on the citizens that the road of self-government is through the discharge of our obligations at the ballot box; to understand that the basis of defense is a willingness to serve in our citizen soldiery; actively to participate in these and a multitude of duties of citizens—all are an inseparable part of the safety and progress of the nation.

You have a post in every town and every village. These 11,000 posts are organized into divisions with state and national commanders. You are already an army, mobilized for unselfish and constructive endeavor. Your strength is made up of men who have stood the quality test of citizenship. You have it in your power to do much. Through your local posts you can awaken the minds of the communities throughout our nation to a higher ideal of citizenship. You have an exceptional interest and an exceptional opportunity in the front line of citizenship to coöperate and preserve the fundamentals of our Republic.

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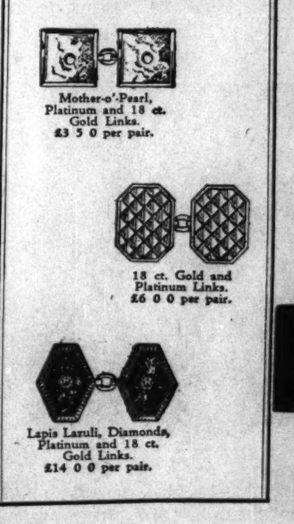

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THE HOME FORUM

A Very Old-Fashioned Authoress

A FEW months ago a tiny book in a dress of soft green leather, once the property of an early Victorian child, was given me by a friend who knew how much I should like it. It was the story of a little girl, and, on the title page, was rather mysteriously described to be, "By the Author of Little Henry and His Bearer." From which I knew that I had before me one of the shorter stories by kind Mrs. Mary Sherwood, that exceedingly old-fashioned authoress who wrote three hundred tales for children who lived between the years 1820-1870. Indeed, her works enjoyed such a vogue in evangelical families, both in England and America, that "Little Henry" became a rival to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," ran in a hundred editions and was translated even into Eastern tongues. Verification for all this may be gleaned from nineteenth century biography. John Ruskin, for instance, has related in Præterita, how, as a boy, he loved to ramble about the Malvern Hills, collecting his first mineralogical specimens; adding that this pleasure was much enhanced for him because Henry Milner, his favorite story-book hero (another invention of Mrs. Sherwood's) had lived in Worcestershire and known the selfsame countryside; and going on to state that he still respected his old favorite book.

Now I have often joined in the innocent derision which Mrs. Sherwood's most famous work, "The Fairchild Family," with its pointed sermons, its cautionary atmosphere, and its woeful theology tends to arouse in our modern breasts. But, coming upon this judgment of Ruskin's, I grew thoughtful, determined to reread my quaint little old-world story book and give Mrs. Sherwood her due. I found the task an easy one, for, in spite of its antiquated doctrine, the story was agreeably told and was full of the delicious atmosphere of childhood. A few weeks later, with such unforeseen circumstance as brings sometimes to a writer information concerning the precise subject which is occupying his imagination, I met a friend whose memory had also been dwelling upon Mrs. Sherwood. In the drawing-room of a learned household I was given accordingly a vivid picture of an episode in her career and advised to learn more of her history. So it was that I discovered that delightful, rambling old book known as "The Journal and Letters of Mary and Henry Sherwood," in which readers who can endure an old-world pietistic attitude toward the world and are not averse to a little judicious skipping will find stores of entertainment and much information concerning English society in the Georgian era.

To begin with, Mary Butt (for such was the authoress's name before she married her cousin Major Sherwood) tells the story of her own childhood; which, though austere in the extreme, was yet happy because she grew up in a countryside famous for its charm. Stanford vicarage, her birthplace, stands close to the hills of Abberly and Woodbury and to the spot where the Teme flows into the silver Severn; its picturesque windings, together with the woodland scenes upon its banks, greatly influenced her childhood. She must have been a beautiful and a gifted girl, and her career as a writer must have begun early, for, being taught the elements of Latin with her little brothers in her father's study with its window of old stained glass, she had, at the age of eleven, already attempted a classical play. Those were the dark days of the French Revolution and presently, out of the vast world beyond, came cousin Henry—a lad of fourteen or so—in rags and tatters, who had spent three years in dire vicissitudes, escapes and deliverances in a Europe given over to chaos. Henry Sherwood's arrival in his cousin's family introduced a new note, and we hear of the children reading Plutarch's Lives together; then of school for him at Kidderminster, and for pretty Mary at the famous St. Quentin establishment, near Reading.

So far the story had been of quiet home days, enlivened by drives and visits to a great country house near by. Later came removal to old Bridgenorth, on the red rocks above the Severn. There Mary resolutely endeavored to be a writer, only in the interests of religion, however, and in order to aid the children of the cottagers who, like most of the poor children of those days, received no education save when such youthful teachers as she and her sisters came to their aid with Sunday schools. Next, Cousin Henry obtained a commission in the army, proposed to Mary, won her hand and they sailed away in a terrible ship to distant India.

Now Henry Martyn, the heroic pioneer missionary, became a leading character in the kaleidoscopic scene and we are introduced to barracks and native existence in old Cawnpore, given a glimpse of the circumstances which obtained in India before the coming of western ideas. After long years, there was a homecoming with little children who have never seen their own fatherland, and a most amusing sketch of a landing in small open boats at the port of Liverpool which had, in 1816, only just been opened up for vessels from the East. So we get back to quiet rural England again and see indefatigable Mrs. Sherwood (who, all this time, has been plying her pen and her philanthrophies) busily engaged in caring for a huge family party, in helping Mrs. Fry in her prison reform at Worcester jail, and at the same time revising the famous "Fairchild Family."

I did not reread the whole of that redoubtable work. But, having the memory of two or three of the prettier stories it contains, as they had been related to me in childhood, I looked for these and renewed my pleasure in them. One of these was the tragic story of Bessy—a little girl who lived before her time and would have been much happier today; for she made monstrous havoc of her delicate clothes, would not use a needle and on a certain charming summer day had, perforce, to stay at home from a picnic and mend. Then there was the story of a children's party. How well I remembered the plum cake, the best dresses and the best behavior of the little guests, the promised toys, the play in the little croft beside the orchard, the coming of the old stick-gatherer and all the rest. "Harry and the Magpie" was a third delight. These stories are excellent; indeed, they are still reprinted and never, I should think, fail to please. I was, in fact, to prove this.

For, but a few weeks later, sitting in what might be called the "foyer" of a small Swiss hotel, I had as companions two children: Betty, aged five, who sat upon my knee, Peter, a manly seven, who leaned upon the settee beside me. Each evening they had been abnormally quiet, out of deference to their elders, and an absolute longing had possessed me to entertain them. That night we had made friends; and, having Mrs. Sherwood's writing still fresh and clear in my memory, with Betty's arm around my neck and Peter pressing ever nearer, I narrated the old story of Mrs. Howard who used to send her maid to town once a year to buy the loveliest toys, which she gave as rewards for good behavior to the little neighbors whose conduct she had approved. My child hearers, an unsophisticated little English pair, liked the old story just as much as I had when I was a child, probably just as much as little Mary Butt had done when she first heard it from her mother, about the year 1785 in old Stanford Vicarage. And I really believe that if you, dear reader, had been there, you would have wanted to hear it, too; and, like the German lady who, delaying her evening walk around the village, stood listening at the door, would have been loath to go until you had heard who was found worthy to receive "the jointed doll in the green satin frock, gauze bib and apron"; who, the needle book; who, the gilt coach and four; and who, "The History of King Pepin" bound in red.

Yes, Mrs. Sherwood was a good story-teller and these particular tales, introducing sensible morals and having sparkle enough even for today, are excellent for those who love telling stories to children.

G. T.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Common

I like to live in Common-land
With ducks and geese about my door,
And cottages on either hand,
And open acres all before;
I watch the Common dress each day,
A flaunting, heedless gypsy lass,
In ragged splendor wild and gay,
Brown waters for her looking-glass.

The colors that the Common dares!
Emerald, red, and blue, and gold,
With bronze and purple, too, she wears,
Most rich and lovely to behold;
And when night comes she shakes a shawl,
A flaming shawl, above her gown
Whose fringes close about her fall
And walks, a queen without a crown!

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

A Man Good to Remember

I have many memories of Augustus Saint-Gaudens. . . . I see him in his New York studio, standing before the just finished Shaw Memorial—and tormenting himself with doubts as to whether he had made it quite what he wanted it to be. In the same place, now all swept and garnished, I see him gravely listening to one of Beethoven's quartets, in the concert annually held there in memory of our old friend, the architect, Joseph M. Wells. Then the scene shifts to Paris and Saint-Gaudens walks to and fro before the big Stevenson relief for Edinburgh, watching an assistant occupied upon the very important lettering, or in London we stand together in the presence of Sargent's "Three Graces," and he waxes fervid over the painting. I can hear him reciting a comic adventure and enriching the anecdote with the gesture and facial expression of a veritable actor. He comes back to me, in many places and in many moods, one of the most original personalities I have ever known, a great artist of invincible modesty, now absorbed in revery, now filled with a childlike gaiety, a man good to remember. But of all the environments in which I picture him the one . . . most ideally belonging to him is that which he re-created amongst the hills of New Hampshire.

It was a curious turn that brought him to settle at Cornish, in an ancient brick house that had once been "Huggin's Folly," a tavern. Saint-Gaudens was, in a sense, a sophisticated man, accustomed to urban, sophisticated backgrounds. Born in Dublin in 1848, the son of a Frenchman and an Irishwoman, he was brought to this country as a child and grew up in New York City. He was in his teens when he went to Paris and entered the Ecole des Beaux-Arts to study under Jouffroy, and when the Franco-German War took him from that anchorage he proceeded to Rome. A tablet marks the studio where the Scultore Americano labored there from 1871 to 1875. He knew much of European travel and contacts, and, I may add, found high appreciation abroad. At Paris, in 1900, when he exhibited his "Sherman" in the Salon, they gave him the medal of honor, and I remember the gusto with which a French critic, the late Paul Leroi, told me then of his admiration for our artist. He was enthusiastic about the reliefs, especially the portrait of Bastien-Lepage, and rejoiced, indeed, in all that Saint-Gaudens had done. It was work possessing a beautiful integrity, he thought, well done, sincere, without a trace of trickery about it.

All this is very characteristic of the sculptor, his cosmopolitanism, his busy, shining place in the world. He was most actively a part of our artistic Renaissance, the contemporary of La Farge, Whistler, McKim, Sargent, a figure in the forefront of things. Yet today . . . I visualize him as somehow detached from the very world with which he was so intimately allied, living almost aloof in a sylvan hermitage, and there bringing forth his designs out of long, long, deeply pondered thoughts.—ROYAL CORTISSOZ, in "The Painter's Craft."

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

Phyrethrums. From a Color Print by Eric Slater.

IT IS a matter of pleasure to Eric Slater's ever increasing number of friends to notice the steady and continuous progress in the work of this young artist. He is gaining increased freedom, both in his choice of subjects and in his technique. In the above color print, the arrangement of the flowers in a somewhat rough jar is unconventional, but flowers and jar suit each other exceedingly well. The brownish-gray of the pitcher lends relief to the subtly and delicately shaded pink of the flowers with their pale yellow centers and their dullish green stalks. The group is set against a delicious gray background.

The Gardener on Literature

An' I 'opes my standin' round an' talkin' about this an' that in this 'ere stoodio don't disturve your writin' too much, because I knows 'ow 'tis when I'm a-settin' out a tree or makin' a 'ot-bed, it don't 'elp to 'ave somebody that knows nothink about gard'nin' come round an' talk at me 'arf a hower or more about nothink at all to do with what I'm a-doin'. But if so 'appens I do break in sometime when I ain't reely welcome, w'y all you got to do is say: 'Gard'ner, I'm a-writin' now,' an' out I goes about my own business. Not but what I sh'd think it'd be a blessed rest some times to 'ave some body to talk to, hinstead of everlastin' settin' there at that there desk an' makin' little crooked tracks on paper—like the tracks a wood-mouse makes in the snow, if you ever seen them. Beats me, sir, 'ow you sticks to it, it do reely. Mornin', noon, an' night, as I tells my wife, there you sets with a pen in 'and. Give me a haxe or a 'atchet or maybe a 'arrow or a plough, an' I can do my day's work along of any man; but 'tis these little doll tools like a needle or a pen that a man can't hardly get a good strong grip on that beats me. An' yet you do see a power o' big well-grown men, that ought to do reel work if they only once got in the way of it, goin' in for writin' these days. 'Specially right 'ere on this 'ere 'ill. Forty year I been 'ere on this 'ill, man an' boy, an' maybe you wouldn't believe it, sir, but when I first begun to take notice, there weren't a writer in all these parts that I c'd 'ear tell of. But now, w'y, you can't 'ardly put your foot out-a-door without steppin' on one or more of 'em, so to say. Seems like every week, almost, some new 'ouse is hopened up somewhere round 'ere, an' I steps round to make acquaintance with the new gard'ner, like, an' I just 'appens to mention 'is master an' I say, "What do 'e do?" an' then that gard'ner 'e says: "Ow, 'e's a writer, 'e is, an' a famous one, too." Seems they're all writers up 'ere, an' all famous, if you 'ear the way their gard'ners talk. First of all, there was that poet, or so they calls 'im; 'e come an' built 'is big white 'ouse when there weren't 'ardly any one up 'ere but just me, an' 'ardly even a tree to be seen. Well, after that there big poet come 'ere, it didn't seem like any other writer in all the British Hempire c'd be reel 'appy until 'e 'ad come up 'ere too an' set down to see if may be 'e couldn't write something. An' now they're all 'ere. There's writers all hover the place. W'y, I goes into Sir Harthur's woods to trim a tree, maybe—Sir Harthur, 'e's a writer too, of course—an' there's a writer a-settin' hunder it, an' lookin' as if gard'ners don't reely belong in them woods an' 'ad better get out as quick an' quiet as they can. Or maybe I takes my fam'ly for a walk of a Sunday evenin', an' there, right on the stile an' lookin' at the sunset, is another writer, so we all 'as to climb under the fence, we do. An' what I can't never make out is who's to read all the things they write. W'y, my wife tells me—and a sharp woman she is, with more schoolin' than I ever 'ad time for—she says all the writers we got right now on this 'ere 'ill 'd turn out ten books a year, or maybe more. Now it stands to reason —don't it now, sir?—that those ten books is more than any hordinary body like me is agoin' to read in all 'is days. But s'posin' a man does turn in an' read terrible 'ard some year, an' 'e works 'is way clear through all those ten books an' thinks 'e 'as caught up with 'em, like; still, while 'e's a-readin' they're all a-writin' again as tight as their pens can trot, so 'e's just as far be'ind at the hend o' the year as 'e was to start with, an' all 'is good time wasted. I tells my wife I ain't never a-goin' to start. But you might say some of these 'ere writers, if they couldn't get nobody else to read 'em, would kind o' 'elp each other hout an' say: "'ere, 'ow's this? I'll read your books if you'll read mine." But do they? Not accordin' to what their gard'ners say, they don't. I aint for namin' names, but fact is when I'm a-talkin' to one of these 'ere writers' gard'ners about another one, 'e says to me, "My master don't seem to take much stock in the books that fellow's master writes. I over-'eard 'im say as much through the drawing-room window. Said 'e 'ad tried 'ard an' faithful, but 'e couldn't never get beyond the third page." An' then I steps over to that other gard'ner's place an' I feels round a bit, an' soon out comes the same story about the first gard'ner's master's books an' 'ow they ain't reely fit for any hintelligent man to read, an' so there you are. If these 'ere writers right 'ere on this 'ere 'ill can't read their own books just to be neighborly, like—w'y, just the way I halways gets my butter an' heggs from Betts because 'is 'ouse is next door to mine—w'y then, who will read them, I ask you, sir? Answer is, nobody,—as near as I make out. So, w'y will they go on writin'? It ain't what I'd call good exercise, not exackly. An' another thing I can't study out is what they all finds to write about so constant an' industrious. There's that next-door neighbor o' yours, sits in 'is little out-door stoodio like this one, only not so good—all tumble-down an' ruinated it is reely, an' 'is gard'ner ought to be ashamed not to build 'im a new one—an' writes an' writes. Twenty year 'e's been at it, and yet no sign of 'is takin' a rest. One month in summer and Thursday afternoons is all 'is wife lets 'im out for fresh air, an' the rest o' the time if you go round there where 'is stoodio is you see 'im a diggin' away at the paper as if he thought it might grow somethink yet if 'e kept a-cultivatin' it. Pomes 'e writes, so 'is gard'ner tells me, but 'e says a man can't 'ardly read 'arf a page of 'em an' keep awake at the same time. An' yet they do say 'e's a famous man, even in America where they don't take much stock in pomes, 'avin' so much reely interestin' to hoccupy their time. But famous! What for? Just for sittin' twenty years in a little six-by-ten stoodio an' thinkin' up thinks to write? If a man makes a new rose or grows a honion bigger than ever any honion was before, that's somethink. But writin'?— Well, I just thought I'd drop in an' cheer you up a bit. An' I 'opes I 'aven't disturved you too much, sir; because if I ever do, all you got to say is: "Gard'ner, I'm a-writin' now."

"ΕΙΣ ΜΕΤΑΞΥ ΧΙΛΙΩΝ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ὁπουδήποτε πηγαίνομεν καὶ οἱονδήποτε συναντῶμεν εἶναι βέβαιον ὅτι ἀποκομίζομεν μεθ' ἡμῶν, καὶ ἀφήνομεν ἐντύπωσιν εἴδους τίνος ὁτὲ μὲν καλήν, ὁτὲ δὲ κακήν. Ὁ Χριστιανὸς Ἐπιστήμων μανθάνει ὅτι ἡ ἀντίληψίς του περὶ τῶν ὁμοίων αὐτοῦ, ἀποτελεῖ τὸν κόσμον του, καὶ ὅτι τὰ περὶ αὐτὸν κατὰ μέγα μέρος ἐξουσιάζονται ἀπὸ ἐκεῖνο τὸ ὁποῖον οὗτος νομίζει περὶ τῶν ἄλλων. Χίλιαι φωναὶ ψευδοῦς αἰσθήσεως δύνανται ἐπιμόνως νὰ φωνασκοῦν, μία ὅμως ὑπάρχει φωνή, "μία μεταξὺ χιλίων," τὴν ὁποίαν οὗτοι ἀκολουθοῦν. Ἡ φωνὴ αὕτη εἶνε ἡ φωνὴ τῆς Ἀληθείας ἥτις ὁμιλεῖ πρὸς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην συναίσθησιν.

"Διότι καθὼς φρονεῖ ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ αὐτοῦ, τοιοῦτος εἶναι," ἀναγιγνώσκομεν εἰς τὸ βιβλίον τῶν Παροιμιῶν, ἐκεῖνο δὲ τὸ ὁποῖον εἷς σκέπτεται πιθανὸν εἶνε νὰ πραγματωθῇ εἰς τὴν πεῖραν αὐτοῦ. Πᾶς τις ἔχει λάβῃ πεῖραν τοῦ ἀποτελέσματος ὅπερ προξενεῖται ὑπὸ φιλόφρονος ἐκτιμήσεως καὶ συμπαθείας. Τὸ παιδίον τὸ ὁποῖον μὲ ἀγάπην καὶ τρυφερότητα ἐνθαρρύνεται, θὰ ἐκτελέσῃ καλὴν ἐργασίαν εἰς τὸ σχολεῖον. Ὁ καλλιτέχνης εὑρίσκει ὅτι, τὸ ἐνδιαφέρον καὶ ἡ ἐκτίμησις ἑνὸς φίλου, ὑψώνουν τὴν δύναμίν του ἵνα ἐργασθῇ, καὶ ἐνθαρρύνουν καὶ βοηθοῦν αὐτὸν ὅπως ἐκφράσῃ τὰ ἰδεώδη αὐτοῦ τελειότερον. Εἰς ἀτμόσφαιραν ἀγάπης καὶ φιλοφροσύνης οἱ πλεῖστον δειλοὶ λησμονοῦν τοὺς φόβους των· πολλάκις δὲ οἱ φαινόμενοι ὡς ψυχροί, μὴ ἀποκριτικοί, καὶ ἀπλησίαστοι, ἀποτεινάσσουν τὰ ψευδῆ καλύμματά των πρὸ τῆς τὰ πάντα νικούσης δυνάμεως, μιᾶς ἀγαπούσης, πραείας, νοημόνου καρδίας. Ἡ ἀγάπη οὐδέποτε ἀποτυγχάνει ἵνα εὕρῃ τὸν πραγματικὸν ἄνθρωπον, διότι ἡ θεία αὕτη ἰδιότης διαπερᾷ πᾶν νέφος, εἰσχωρεῖ εἰς τὸ ἐπίστρωμα τῶν ψευδῶν ἐντυπώσεων, καὶ ἐκτελεῖ τὸ θαῦμα τῆς θεραπείας.

Πόσον εὔκολον εἶναι νὰ ἀγαπῶμεν ἐκεῖνον ὅστις ἔρχεται πρὸς ἡμᾶς διὰ βοήθειαν! Ἡ ἀπάντησις εἶναι ταχεῖα καὶ οὐσιώδης, διότι εἰς τοιαύτην περίπτωσιν ὁ Χριστιανὸς Ἐπιστήμων δὲν τὸ εὑρίσκει δύσκολον νὰ ἴδῃ ὅτι, οἱαδήποτε καὶ ἂν εἶναι τὰ φαινόμενα, ὁ Θεὸς διατηρεῖ τὸν τέλειον ἄνθρωπον. Τὸ εὑρίσκει ὅμως οὗτος εὔκολον ὅπως ὑποστηρίζῃ τὴν στάσιν αὐτὴν ἐν τῇ καθημερινῇ ἐπαφῇ μὲ ὅλους τοὺς πλησίον του, ὅταν συναντᾷ διαφόρους φάσεις χαρακτῆρος, καὶ ὅταν φρονήματα ἐλευθέρως ἐκφράζονται ὑπὸ τῶν πέριξ ὡς πρὸς τὰ προσόντα ἢ τὰς ἐλλείψεις των; Ὁποίαν ἐντύπωσιν ὁ σπουδαστὴς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης κρατεῖ; Ἐὰν παραδεχθῇ ὡς πραγματικὴν τὴν ψευδῆ ὑλικὴν ἀντίληψιν, θέλει βαστάζῃ φορτίον ἤδη πάρα πολὺ βαρὺ δι' αὐτόν. Ἐὰν προσθέτῃ εἰς τὸ βάρος αὐτό, μὲ τὸ νὰ διαδίδῃ τὴν ψευδῆ ταύτην δοξασίαν εἰς τοὺς πλησίον του, εἶνε ἀσύνετος διότι ἐποικοδομεῖ δοξασίας καὶ ἰδέας αἵτινες συντελοῦν πρὸς τὴν καταστροφὴν τῆς εὐτυχίας, καὶ εἰς τὸν καταβιβασμὸν τοῦ ἰδικοῦ του διανοητικοῦ ὑπογραμμοῦ. Ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπε, "Διότι δένουσι φορτία βαρέα καὶ δυσβάστακτα, καὶ ἐπιθέτουσιν ἐπὶ τοὺς ὤμους τῶν ἀνθρώπων· δὲν θέλουσιν ὅμως οὐδὲ διὰ τοῦ δακτύλου αὐτῶν νὰ κινήσωσιν αὐτά." Εἰς οὐδεμίαν ψευδῆ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἀντίληψιν πρέπει νὰ ἐπιτρέπηται ποτε 'ῥίζωσις·' ὁ Χριστιανὸς Ἐπιστήμων ὅστις μετὰ σταθερότητος παρατηρεῖ τὸν πραγματικὸν ἄνθρωπον ὡς εἰκόνα τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἐξαλείφει ἐκ τῆς σκέψεώς του τὴν ψευδῆ ἐμφάνισιν καὶ ἐντύπωσιν, αἵτινες οὐδέποτε ἐδημιουργήθησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ αἱ ὁποῖαι δὲν περιλαμβάνονται εἰς τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς θείας Αὐτοῦ δημιουργίας.

Πάντοτε νὰ διατηροῦν τὸν κανόνα τοῦτον εἰς τὰς δοσοληψίας των μὲ τοὺς ἄλλους, εἶναι ὁ σκοπὸς πάντων τῶν ζητητῶν τοῦ φωτός, διότι εἰς κόσμον ψευδῶν ἰδεῶν οἱ τοιοῦτοι λαμβάνουν τὴν θέσιν αὐτῶν ὡς ἔνθερμοι τηρηταὶ τῶν πνευματικῶν ἀληθειῶν, καὶ ἀγωνίζονται ὅπως οὐδέποτε ἀπατηθῶσιν ὑπ' ἀντιθέτου μαρτυρίας. Ἐπιμένουν εἰς τὴν παρουσίαν τῆς Ἀληθείας καὶ εἰς τὴν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου πραγματικὴν ὕπαρξιν, καὶ εἰς τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι, παρὰ τὰς ἀσυναρτησίας τῆς προσωπικῆς αἰσθήσεως οὐδέν ποτε παρεμόρφωσεν ἢ θέλει ποτὲ παραμορφώσῃ τὴν ἔνδοξον τελειότητα τῶν ἔργων τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Ἐν τῷ Ἰὼβ ἐγράφη, "Ἐὰν εἶναι μηνυτὴς μετ' αὐτοῦ, ἑρμηνευτής, εἷς μεταξὺ χιλίων, διὰ νὰ ἀναγγείλῃ πρὸς τὸν ἄνθρωπον τὴν εὐθύτητα αὐτοῦ. Τότε θέλει εἶσθαι ἵλεως εἰς αὐτόν, καὶ θέλει εἰπῇ, Λύτρωσον αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ νὰ καταβῇ εἰς τὸν λάκκον: ἐγὼ εὕρηκα ἐξιλασμόν." Διὰ μηνυτάς, ἑρμηνευτὰς τοῦ καλοῦ, ὑπάρχει μεγάλη ἀνάγκη· διότι μόνον σκέψεις αἱ ὁποῖαι διακρίνουν τὴν ὀρθότητα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὡς τέκνον τοῦ Θεοῦ, δύνανται νὰ καταπολεμήσουν τὰς σκέψεις αἵτινες σκληρῶς καταδικάζουν τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα ὡς ἁμαρτωλὴν καὶ ἀτελῆ, καὶ οὕτω ἱδρύσουν τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς. Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς οὐδέποτε ἐδίστασεν ὡς πρὸς τὸ πῶς νὰ παρατηρήσῃ τὸν πραγματικὸν ἄνθρωπον, ἡ δὲ γνῶσις του τῆς πνευματικῆς ὑπάρξεως κατέστρεψε τὰς οἰκτράς, ψευδεῖς ἀντιλήψεις τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος.

Πάντες δύνανται νὰ μάθουν ἵνα βλέπωσι τὸ πνευματικὸν καὶ πραγματικὸν εἰς τοὺς ὁμοίους των, καὶ δυνατὸν νὰ θέτουν τὸν δάκτυλον ἐπὶ τῶν χειλέων ὅπως καταπνίγουν ἄδικον, ἀπερίσκεπτον καὶ καταστρεπτικὴν ἐπίκρισιν. Ἐπιβεβαιώσεις τῆς ἀληθείας ὑπὸ ἑνὸς πιστοῦ, ἀφιερωμένου διανοουμένου, πολὺ συντελοῦν εἰς τὴν ἐξάπλωσιν τῶν ἀκτίνων τῆς ἁγιότητος μεταξὺ τῶν ἀνθρώπων· ἡ δὲ καλοκαγαθία καὶ φιλανθρωπία θέλουσιν ἐνδύῃ τοὺς ὑπὸ καταδίκην εὑρισκομένους μὲ τὰ λαμπρὰ ἐνδύματα τῆς δικαιοσύνης. Δυνατὸν αἱ φωναὶ τοῦ κακοῦ ἀκόμη νὰ βροντῶσι τοὺς ὑπαινιγμούς των καὶ τὰς ψευδεῖς αὐτῶν ἀντιλήψεις εἰς τὸν σπουδαστὴν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ἐν τούτοις πάντοτε ὑπάρχει ἡ "μία μεταξὺ τῶν χιλίων" ὅπως ἀκουσθῇ, ἴσως ἀσθενῶς ἀκόμη, πάντοτε ὅμως εὐκρινέστερον, μέχρις ὅτου τὸ ἄγγελμα ἀκουσθῇ παρ' ὅλων, καὶ "ἀνατείλῃ ὁ Ἥλιος τῆς δικαιοσύνης μὲ ἴασιν ἐν ταῖς πτέρυξιν αὐτοῦ." Εἰς τὰ "Miscellaneous Writings" (Διάφορα Συγγράμματα) σελ. 130 ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει: "Δὲν γνωρίζετε ὅτι ὁ ἐξασκῶν τὴν μεγίστην φιλανθρωπίαν καὶ ἀναμένων εἰς τὸν Θεὸν ἀνανεώνει τὴν δύναμίν του καὶ ἀνυψοῦται; Ἡ Ἀγάπη δὲν ὀγκοῦται· τοὺς δὲ ταπεινοὺς καὶ φιλοστόργους, ὁ Θεὸς χρίει καὶ προσδιορίζει ἵνα ὁδηγήσωσι τὴν γραμμὴν τῆς θριαμβευτικῆς πορείας τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος, ἔξω τῆς ἐρήμου ἔξω τοῦ σκότους πρὸς τὸ φῶς."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society),

"One Among a Thousand"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEREVER we go and whoever we meet it is certain that we carry away with us and leave an impression of some sort, sometimes good, sometimes bad. The Christian Scientist is learning that his concept of his fellows constitutes his world, and that his environment is in large measure controlled by what he believes about others. A thousand voices of false sense may insistently cry, but there is one voice, "one among a thousand," which they follow and obey. This voice is the voice of Truth speaking to the human consciousness.

"As he thinketh in his heart, so is he," we read in the book of Proverbs, and what one thinks is likely to be objectified in his experience. Everyone has experienced the effect produced by kind appreciation and sympathy. A child who is lovingly and tenderly encouraged will accomplish good work at school. An artist finds that the interest and appreciation of a friend enhance his power to work, and encourage and help him to express his ideals more perfectly. In an atmosphere of love and kindness the most timid ones forget their fears; and often those who seem cold, unresponsive, and unapproachable will throw off their false coverings before the all-conquering power of a loving, gentle, understanding heart. Love never fails to find the real man, for this divine quality penetrates every cloud, pierces the veneer of false impressions, and performs the miracle of healing.

How easy it is to love the one who comes to us for help! The response is quick and substantial, for in such a case the Christian Scientist does not find it difficult to see that, whatever the appearances may be, God maintains the perfect man. But does he find it easy to sustain this attitude in daily contact with all his fellow men when he meets with various phases of character and opinions are freely voiced by those around as to their merits or shortcomings? What impression does the student of Christian Science retain? If he accepts as real the false material concept, he will be carrying a burden already too heavy for him. If he adds to this burden by spreading this false belief to his neighbors he is unwise, for he is building up beliefs and concepts which tend to blight happiness and to lower his own mental standard. Jesus said, "For they bind heavy burdens and grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders; but they themselves will not move them with one of their fingers." No false concept of man should ever be permitted to take root; and the Christian Scientist who steadfastly beholds the real man in God's image, wipes out of his thought the false appearance and impression which were never created by God, and which are not included in the record of His divine creation.

Always to maintain this standard in one's dealings with others is the aim of all seekers of the light, for in a world of false concepts such as these take their place as keen observers of spiritual verities, and strive valiantly never to be deceived by opposite testimony. They insist on the presence of Truth and of man's real being, and on the fact that, in spite of the seeming incongruities of personal sense, nothing ever has defaced or ever will deface the glorious perfection of the works of God.

In Job it is written, "If there be a messenger with him, an interpreter, one among a thousand, to shew unto man his uprightness: then he is gracious unto him, and saith, Deliver him from going down to the pit: I have found a ransom." Messengers, interpreters, of good are sadly needed; for only thoughts which discern the uprightness of man as the child of God can counteract the thoughts which cruelly condemn mankind as sinful and imperfect and so establish the kingdom of heaven on earth. Christ Jesus never hesitated as to how to behold the real man, and his knowledge of spiritual being destroyed the miserable, untrue concepts of mankind.

All may learn to look for the spiritual and real in their fellows and may put the finger on the lips to stifle unkind, thoughtless, and destructive criticism. Affirmations of the truth by a loyal, consecrated thinker will go far in spreading the beams of holiness among men; and kindness and charity will clothe those who have been under condemnation in the beautiful garments of righteousness. It may be that the voices of evil are still thundering their suggestions and false concepts to the student of Christian Science, yet there is always the "one among a thousand" to be heard, faintly perhaps as yet, but ever clearer, until the message will be heard by all, and "the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings." On page 130 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes: "Know ye not that he who exercises the largest charity, and waits on God, renews his strength, and is exalted? Love is not puffed up; and the meek and loving, God anoints and appoints to lead the line of mankind's triumphal march out of the wilderness, out of darkness into light."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek

Lost Songs

Aroo, but there's singin' I've struck up
Wid niver a note to be heard,
When me heart widout shtirrin' the silence
Shtood by me and sang like a bird.

So if all the ould dreams that escaped me
Were sung to the chunes that got free,
I'd be weavin' ye rainbows av rapture
And shamin' the thrush, machree.

But och, 'tis the birds that are ailin'
Bide close by our coaxin' and sing;
'Tis the music worth housin' and keepin'
For iver makes off on the wing!

—ARTHUR STRINGER, in "Out of Erin: Songs in Exile."

Chopin, the Child

It is not difficult to imagine the surroundings, the manners, and the customs among which Frederick grew up in this busy, purposeful household. A somewhat rigid modesty and the domestic virtues of the family protected him from rough contacts. . . . It was thus, said Liszt, that "his imagination took on the velvety texture of plants which are never exposed to the dust of the highways."

Here then was a child, very gentle, very pale, sprightly, with the sensibilities of a little girl, and dominated by two passions: his love for his mother and his love for the piano. He had been placed before the keyboard at a very early age and had returned to it of his own accord, drawn by the keys. Music drew tears and cries from him. . . . He was also fond of his sisters and chose four friends among his father's pupils: Fontana, Titus Woyciechowski, and the Wodzinski brothers. . . .

He played at an evening benefit concert for the aged poet, Niemcewicz. He had been dressed in the English fashion, with a velvet coat and a large turn-over collar. And when his mother, afterwards, questioned him about his success, asking what the audience liked best, he replied with pride, "My collar."

The Polish aristocracy, including the Grand Duke Constantin himself, the Governor of Warsaw, became interested in the child. He was commanded to appear before this redoubtable prince and play for him a march of his own composition.

"Child," asked the brother of the Czar, "why do you always look upwards?"

But is it not heavenward that poets look? Chopin was "neither an intellectual prodigy nor a little thinking animal," writes one of his biographers, "but a simple, modest child, who played the piano as naturally as the birds sing."—GUY DE POURTALÈS, in "Polonaise, the Life of Chopin."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Storm Cave

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

In Five Parts—Part IV

PATTY ran so fast toward the cave that for once Bob couldn't get ahead of her. "What's it all about, anyway?" he demanded.

"Bob, do you remember those old books in the cupboard?" asked Patty breathlessly. "And those old papers?'

Bob stopped short, in disgust. "Well, if that's your idea, I don't think much of it."

"Well, but Bob, I read something in the paper last night that gave me an idea. There was an article about old books and letters and such things. It told about books which had been given to someone by the author—'presentation copies' it called them. If the author is well known, these books are worth a lot of money, Bob."

"Yes, but how do you know there are any like that in the old cupboard?"

"Well, when I was dusting them I saw some with old faded writing in the front—'From the author, with kindest remembrances,' or 'To Red, with happy memories, from the author,' or something like that. That's what I want to find out now,—what books had that writing in the front."

Bob gave a low whistle and started off down the beach at such a rate that Patty had hard work to keep up with him.

"There aren't very many books," said Bob doubtfully, dashing to the cupboard the moment he entered the cave.

"Well, that doesn't matter, if they're the right kind," said Patty.

They lit a candle and started going through the cupboard systematically, examining the books carefully. The old newspapers they put aside, but Patty exclaimed joyfully over a packet of old letters. "I don't believe we'll need to go back to the city this fall," she cried joyfully, when they had finished. "I believe Daddy can stay here and just paint and paint and paint for years and years if he wants to."

It was then that Bob had the idea which made them both suddenly very sober. "We don't know who all these things belong to," he said. "There's no other name than 'Red' that we've found so far."

"Oh, Bob!" cried Patty. "Why, we found these books. They must belong to us. I don't believe they belong to anybody else, they're so old. Anyhow, isn't Storm Cave on our land?"

"I don't know," said Bob. "We've got to find out."

"Let's invite Mother and Daddy down here this afternoon," suggested Patty.

"And not say anything about the books until we find out if they know who the cave belongs to. They'd only be disappointed if they knew about the books beforehand," said Bob, feeling that it was bad enough to have two people in the family disappointed, without bringing in the others, too.

"And we can ask Mary and Peter, too," suggested Patty. "It's about time they knew about the cave."

They were nearly home when they met Mary and Peter, both looking unusually sober. "We've been at your house," said Peter. "Your mother told us that maybe you wouldn't be staying all winter, after all."

"Maybe we won't," said Bob, rather gloomily. He was not nearly as hopeful as Patty over the contents of the cave.

"We can't be sure of that, though," said Patty, "and anyway, we'll have as much fun as we can while we're here. We're going to have a new sort of picnic this afternoon, and we want you to come."

Mary and Peter accepted the invitation readily, and so did Mr. and Mrs. Gregory. Bob and Patty were so mysterious over their "party" that their mother wondered what they could possibly be planning, but she was very glad that they were still enjoying themselves quite as if nothing had happened.

"Mother," said Bob suddenly, "How far does our land go?"

"Oh, for quite a way up the beach," said his mother, "nearly to the Todd farm," and she couldn't understand why Bob gave such a sigh of relief.

"We're going to take you to a place we discovered," he said, as the party started off. "Don't ask any questions till you get there."

There were plenty of questions Bob and Patty themselves were longing to ask. Who was "Red"? Was the cave really and truly on their land? Did its contents belong to them? Were the books really valuable? But they felt that none of these questions should be asked until the cave was exhibited.

Over the rocks they climbed, through a pass which Bob and Patty had discovered, and up the queer stone staircase to the cave. The afternoon was misty and chilly, and Bob had slipped down immediately after lunch to kindle a fire in the funny little fireplace. Patty had set the old-fashioned table with the blue and white dishes, and had made everything ready for the picnic lunch. And they were quite repaid for their efforts when they saw the expressions on the guests' faces.

(To Be Concluded Next Monday)

If your doll hasn't an umbrella, get her one and send her off to school like these chubby boy dolls. Umbrellas and books and mittens are considered a necessary part of the school-doll's equipment.

These are American dolls, realistically modeled after American children, and so they have a great appeal for the average American child who may have a small sister or brother with the same chubby features, rosy cheeks and dimpled knees. Their manufacturers also realize that children do not always care for dolls with merely pretty-pretty faces and so they are producing dolls which are jolly and companionable.

"Something Nice in All"

"HO HUM!" Muggins yawned and leaned against the cushions of the back seat; "I might as well shut my eyes and go to sleep. Nothing to see in this state."

"I'll admit it's pretty dull, so far," her brother replied, "but I advise you to keep your eyes open, Sis. You never can tell what's going to be just ahead, you know."

The Donaldsons were driving to California from their home in the middle West, and this day found them in what seemed to be a rather barren part of one of the southwestern states.

"Yesterday we had the hills"; Muggins went on, "and trees all gold and red; and before that, there was the big river and the steamboats. Why can't every place have something pretty I wonder? I don't like this dust and the old brown corn fields."

"That's not corn," Father told her, "it's cane, out of which is made something you like to eat."

"Something sweet," Mother added, turning around from her place beside Father who was driving.

"Well," Muggins thought a second, "sugar's as sweet as anything I know."

Sugar Cane

"And sugar cane is what you see," Father smiled. So Muggins decided she'd not go to sleep, after all, as she'd have been sorry to miss a glimpse of sugar cane growing.

The car sped on, leaving the brown fields behind, and soon Muggins called out, "Look, look—snow! Snow all over those little bushes," pointing to what was growing in the fields they were approaching.

"Not snow in Oklahoma, so early in the fall," Hugh said, "but what is it, I'd like to know?"

The car slowed down, and after a closer look Mother exclaimed, "It's cotton. I've seen it down in Dixie, but I didn't know they raised it here. We'll have to get out and look around, for it's one of the loveliest sights we'll find."

Acres of even rows of the green plants stretched before them, each bush well filled with the brown pods out of which burst the snowy white cotton blooms.

"Just like Peter Rabbit's tail," Muggins laughed, touching one of the soft little fuzz balls. "Now I know why they call bunnies cottontails."

Farther down the field men and women were working, picking the cotton from the pods and putting it into long canvas bags which trailed after them as they went from plant to plant.

One of the men came up and explained how the bags were emptied into baskets at the end of the rows, and the visitors saw that he had a canvas bag fastened about his waist and that even though it was nearly filled it was not heavy. The baskets of cotton would soon be emptied into a wagon, he told them, and carried to the gin, which was now in operation and was located near the next town through which they were to pass.

In the car again, Father told them of Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin, a machine that separated the seeds from the cotton.

"Can you imagine getting them out by hand?" Hugh was pulling his sample the man had given him to pieces, finding the seeds well hidden and clinging tightly to the fine white fibers. "It's no wonder my history book said the cotton gin made such a change for good, in the South. It would take human hands ever so long to do this slow work. I certainly want to see how the gin does it."

In a little while they came to the building the cotton picker had described, a large roughly built structure with the noisy whir of machinery going on inside, and almost completely surrounded by hundreds of great bundles of cotton ready to be shipped away to factories. These bundles, or bales, were all of the same size, and placed on end were about five feet high, not quite as wide as long, and about four feet in thickness.

The Cotton Gin

The foreman, a southerner with a pleasant drawl, asked them to come inside and let him show them the machinery in operation. First, they saw how the seed cotton is carried through tubes on belts to the gin. The gin was simply a wooden cylinder on which were fastened a series of saws, about an inch apart. The saws revolved in slits cut in a steel plate. The mass of cotton placed on the plate was torn apart by the saw teeth and the seeds came out, but could not pass through the slits as they were too narrow; only the cotton went through and passed underneath the cylinder where a brush turning around took off the soft fibers and in turn a revolving fan blew them into what the foreman called the lint room.

The downy substance was then made into big sheets, which Mother thought looked quite like the battings she often bought for bed comforters. The baling press bound the sheets into the bales the visitors had seen outside.

"It is all done so fast," Hugh said when they were on the highway again and talking over what they had seen, "that it makes me wonder more than ever how the planters used to get a crop to market when there was no cotton gin. And before the gin was invented, the foreman told me, the seeds used to be thrown away; and now think of all they've used for oils and soaps and feed for cattle and I don't know what else."

"I suppose," Muggins was thoughtful, "we'd have a hard time getting along without all the clothes and towels and curtains and bed covers and everything that's made from the little snow blossoms, wouldn't we?"

Her brother nodded and remarked, teasingly, "And a few miles back I heard a little girl say there wasn't a thing worth looking at in this part of the country."

Muggins was still for a while, and when Mother asked what she was thinking of so seriously, she replied that she was making up a poem.

"It's not a good poem," she smiled, "for I can't make words rhyme, very well; but it tells what I feel. I was remembering the verse in my Stevenson book about,

Sing a song of seasons,
Something nice in all,
Flowers in the summer,
Fires in the fall.

So I thought out this:

Sing a song of places,
Something nice in all;
Up North, the flower faces,
Down South, the cotton ball."

Mother said the rhyme didn't matter, for the thought was just right, and if they'd all keep it in mind, she was sure the journey would be more pleasant. "For we'll be sure to find something nice wherever we are."

The Grasshoppers' Story

Founded on Fact

GOLD GRASSHOPPER yawned, stretched himself, and settled down again on the iron perch that swung outside Merryman's Bank. Below him, on the massive door, lived Green Grasshopper, and it was known that they took it in turns to guard the bank.

Gold and Green were great pals, and at 12 o'clock every night they would recall all the lovely things that had happened outside Merryman's.

On this particular night, after Gold had adjusted himself, he called very softly to his pal, "Green, are you awake? Because here comes Mr. Airedale trotting along the pavement."

"Woof, woof, good evening my friends," said Mr. Airedale, wagging his tail several times before he sat down. "I thought I would come along for a pleasant chat and to hear any news that might be going."

"Good evening," chirruped Gold and Green together. "As it happens we have something most important to tell you."

"I saw most of it happen, so I will commence," said Gold.

"Woof, woof, thank you," said Airedale.

"It had been a rather stormy day and my perch swung and creaked from early morning till quite late, so I only had a little sleep. But the evening was wonderful, and the sky over the river was covered with little pink cloudlets. All the buildings on the far side of the water looked as if they were edged with colors."

"Beautiful, beautiful!" put in Airedale.

"Police Officer Dixon was strolling along quite near us, and he smiled up at us in his nice friendly way and said, 'Fine day tomorrow, you lads!'"

"He is such a kind man, and always nods to us when he passes," added Green.

"Well, on this special evening," continued Gold, "there seemed to be a sudden commotion near the river embankment. Police Officer Dixon went to see what it was all about. There were crowds of gulls flying low on the embankment, and one of them had hurt his wing and couldn't fly. As Police Officer Dixon went toward them several of the birds uttered long plaintive cries as if trying to explain what was wrong. But the kind man had noticed the little gull with the broken wing, and taking a large soft handkerchief from his pocket, he tenderly picked up the fluttering bird and stroked its pretty head. 'All right, little chap, we'll soon get you fixed up; don't be afraid,' he said.

"When the other gulls saw their little friend was in good hands, they flew away quite satisfied that all was well." Gold paused a moment.

"Wise birds," commented Airedale. "So Police Officer Dixon took the baby gull home with him," Gold went on, "and very soon it was able to fly about the room, for the little wing was quite mended. After a week it was taken back to the embankment and given its freedom. And what do you think it did? Why! it circled round two or three times and then came and settled on the policeman's shoulder."

"That was saying 'Thank you very much,'" said Airedale.

"Quite so, Mr. Airedale, and that gull just went on saying 'Thank you very much,' and it refused to go away and join the others that were flying over the River Thames."

"You mean it remained with Police Officer Dixon?" asked Airedale.

"Just that," answered Gold.

"Woof, woof, now that is a remarkable story."

"And a very beautiful one," said Gold and Green together.

"And where is the gull now?" Airedale asked.

"It still lives with the Dixon family; their home is the bird's home, and though they leave the windows and doors open, the gull makes no attempt to fly away; in fact, any evening when the police officer is not on duty, the gull sits in the porch with the family."

"Thank you so much, dear friends," said Airedale. "And now I know it is your bedtime, Gold, so I will say good night to you and Green."

"Good night, good night," they called as he solemnly trotted away down the street.

Then Gold closed his eyes, swung himself lightly on his iron perch, and fell asleep; while Green Grasshopper kept his eyes on the door of the bank.

Choosing the New Girl

"Stella, you may dust the erasers," said Miss Judson, "and you may take one of the other girls with you."

Now, dusting the erasers was a task everyone wanted to do, so of course, Stella's special friend Rosie came right to her mind. She was just about to ask Miss Judson to let Rosie go with her when she saw Katrine, the new girl who was so different and who seemed so lonely.

"Please, Miss Judson, may Katrine help me?" she said.

Miss Judson was happy to see that Stella, whom everyone liked so much, was being kind to Katrine. She knew that it would make the other children take more interest in her. She was glad, too, to see the happy light of Katrine's bright eyes as she left the room with Stella.

"You have no idea how nice Katrine is," said Stella to Rosie as they walked home from school that evening. We only thought she was queer because we didn't know her. I have asked her to come out on the playground and tell us how to play some of the games of her far-off homeland.

"I'm just as glad as you are about Katrine," agreed Rosie, "and I'm glad you didn't ask me to help you clean the erasers as I thought you were going to do when you looked my way."

"I knew you'd understand why I chose Katrine instead of you. A good friend always understands things like that," returned Stella.

The Mail Bag

Viljoes Drift, Orange Free State, South Africa

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I would like to correspond with any little girl about my age (11). I live in South Africa, in the Orange Free State on a coal mine. There is a town about five miles away from us, called Vereeniging. Every Sunday we go to Vereeniging to the Christian Science service. There are not enough Christian Scientists to have a church or a society, but we have services, and testimony meetings once a month. While the grown-ups are having their service, we go out into another little hall and have Sunday School. I think other children are very fortunate to have proper Sunday schools to go to.

My friend and I collect samples and are very keen. I have two horses which I often ride, and I have a dog and a cat. I am very fond of animals. I have had all kinds: bucks, guineapigs, and hedgehogs. I have two cows.

I am a Girl Guide and would like to correspond with some Girl Guides. I learn music and elocution which I like very much. Margaret C.

Stoke-on-Trent, England

Dear Editor:

I have a geography poem I made up:

GEOGRAPHY POEM
By Robin

The Italians are grateful
For the river Po,
For it waters the land
And makes things grow.

The Egyptians are grateful
For the river Nile,
For it waters their crops
And makes them smile.

The Eskimo are grateful
For the seals,
For it gives them
Clothes, lights, and meals.

The Canadians are grateful
For a little rain and heat,
For it is just right
For growing wheat.

The South Americans are grateful
For a plain
So they can have
Cattle, sheep and grain.

I wrote to you when I was 4 and now I am 5. Robin A.

[Well done, Robin!—Editor.]

Chicago, Illinois

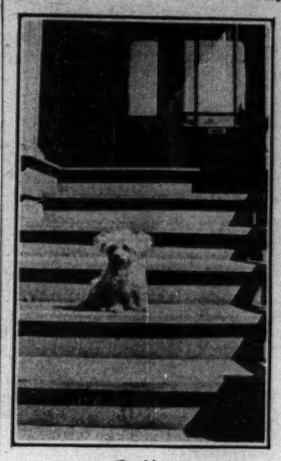
Dear Snubs:

I am a Poodle, of French ancestry, but have always lived in America. I am sending you my picture. My coat is white silk so you will understand that it needs washing often.

I must tell you how I have learned to enjoy my bath. Ugh! I used to feel just as you do about it and when my master went to the basement to get the water ready, I just poked my head deep in my pillow so that I could not hear him call me, and he had to carry me downstairs. And how I would dread that water!

One day I had a surprise. There were two bath tubs (one for shampoo and one for rinsing) and they were on a table and not on the cold cement floor, and my master said it was easier for him, too. He always rewards me with a nice walk afterward. Now I go downstairs the first time he says, "Snubby, come and get your bath."

I was five years old when I came to this nice home and it seemed hard to show my master how glad I was but after a few days I noticed my mistress went to the stair door and called him at the same time every



Snubby

morning so I just made myself useful by relieving her of this duty and now I go upstairs and get him up by standing beside his bed and barking. Sometimes after I start downstairs he will say, "Guess I'll go back to bed." Then I just race back and bark some more. After we have done this two or three times, we go downstairs—and he shares his breakfast with me.

In the winter time when it is cold and the ground is frozen I have a box in a corner of the basement where all my bones are stored. It keeps me busy looking after them.

Love to all the Mail Baggers.

Snubby

Sleaford, Lincs., England

Dear Editor:

I am very grateful to you for publishing my letter. I suppose it is because I am from Lincolnshire that so many children wrote to me. I have beautiful letters from all over. I shall be interested to know if you have found the addresses of those girls, about whom I wrote to you, because they had not put a proper address on their letters to me.

I love the Monitor, and this teatime we have fathomed a puzzle out. The answer is "Don't expect harvest the day after planting." Like many others, I enjoy these stories in the Monitor: "Milly, Molly, Mandy," "Huttee Boy," "The Little Californian Donkey," and heaps more. Well no more. Thanking you again,

Maude E.

Huntington Park, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag though I've answered two already. My sister (15) and I (10) enjoy the Monitor a great deal, as the current events and editorials help us in our school work.

This summer we visited the Christian Science Publishing House. It was very interesting to see the printing of our fine newspaper.

I am an animal lover—although I can't keep large animals, as I live in the city. I have a large bunny, a black cat, and a little yellow dog. Because of my being so fond of my pets, I should like very much to hear from someone interested in animals, especially horses and ponies. It would be great fun to exchange snapshots of our pets. Ruth S.

Menlo Park, California

Dear Editor:

I am 9 years old and live in Menlo Park, down the peninsula about 32 miles south from San Francisco.

This vacation I visited my Aunt Helen in the mountains of the southern part of California, by the Santa Ynez River. They have several horses down there and my cousin Anne taught me how to ride horseback, and every day I went riding on Diamond, the horse they let me have for my own while I was there. Part of the time I went swimming in the river. We played ball and had just lots of fun.

My hobbies are reading, music, swimming, and horseback riding, and I should like to correspond with children of Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, or any other country. Miriam P.

The following would like to receive letters:
Jean B. (6), Forest Grove, Ore.—Especially from Florida.
Mary Ellen S. (8), Cherokee, Ia.—Studying violin.
Alice C. (9), Omaha, Neb.—Especially from China.
Jeanne C. (10), Oakland, Calif.
Florence S. (11), St. Louis, Mo.
Virginia K. (11), Lexington, Mass.—Especially from foreign countries.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

More Fairy People in London

There will soon be quite a number of fairy people in Kensington Gardens, where Peter Pan stands in his lovely little corner by the river piping his joyous message, while all his little animal friends pop their heads out from hole and corner to listen. How exciting it will be for them when Mr. Ivor Innes introduces them to the fairies and animal folk he is carving from one of the old oak trees in the gardens, for they are sure to love Peter and his friends. One of them, a wooden rabbit, is already looking most interested and bouncy, as if he were saying: "Why, I do believe it is Peter! Oh, come along everybody, and let's say 'hello' to him!"

The Young Surfrider

I am a circus rider,
The ocean is the ring.
My pony is a surfboard;
We go for many a fling.

I like to ride my pony
Upon the curling waves;
I stand up straight and steady—
As long as he behaves.

BERTA METZGER.

Dog Show

The kennel show now opens up,
The dogs are here in proud array.
And you must act as judges, all,
Which dog wins the blue ribbon pray?
Which dog resembles a short nose?
Which dog is like a sitting hen?
Which dog is just a friendly hint?
And which a pickle liked by men?
Which dog's a famous mountain pass?
And which a gift liked by a child?
Which dog suggests firm discipline?
And which an animal not mild?

From My High Window

Sky Islands

Of all jolly things that belong to the sky
The clouds are the jolliest as they float by,
And when close around them the sky is deep blue,
I think they are islands with plenty to do.

Sky islands are ports for the airplanes each day,
Sea islands for ships sailing homeward that way;
Who lives on the islands? I do want to know
The games that they play and the school where they go.

I surely would like to sail skyward and see
The wonderful, beautiful things that must be
Just waiting for boys who so gladly would give
The treasures they have could they go there and live.

Emilie Blackmore Stapp.

Young Australian Playwright

SUMNER LOCKE ELLIOTT is a schoolboy in Sydney, N. S. W., Australia. He is only 12 years of age, and yet he is, already, astonishing his friends with his theater lore and his plays. He has never been behind the scenes of any theater, yet conducts his own with confidence, and not only institutes stage reforms but explains the necessity for them. His theater is a toy one and the actors are puppets. His spotlight is an electric torch, his orchestra a gramophone.

Sumner prepares and manipulates all the figures that appear on his stage, doing the speaking for each, after the style of a Punch and Judy show, but with more comprehensiveness, owing to the wide range of characters. He has prepared and produced more than a dozen plays, and hopes "when he grows up" to produce his plays in a real theater. He has had his toy theater for three years, commencing as a playwright at nine.

Each play runs for at least four weeks, to the delight of his fellow students. He prepares his own "bills of the play," cards, and programs. The work is good, but the surprising part is the thoroughness of the imitation of the real thing. He has items of news on the programs, calling this feature "Green Room Gossip."

A list of the titles of his plays affords perhaps the best idea of the range of this boy's knowledge and ability: "The Paper Paradise," "The Moonlight Man," "Back at Amsterdam," "The Painted Clown," "The Red Raven," "The Son of the Sultan," "The River of Night."

Perhaps the most interesting point in connection with his work is what he says about preparation of the plays. "I can't sit at a table to write stories," he remarked. "The whole thing comes before me like a picture. When I have the rhythm of the story I sew it together with dialogue."

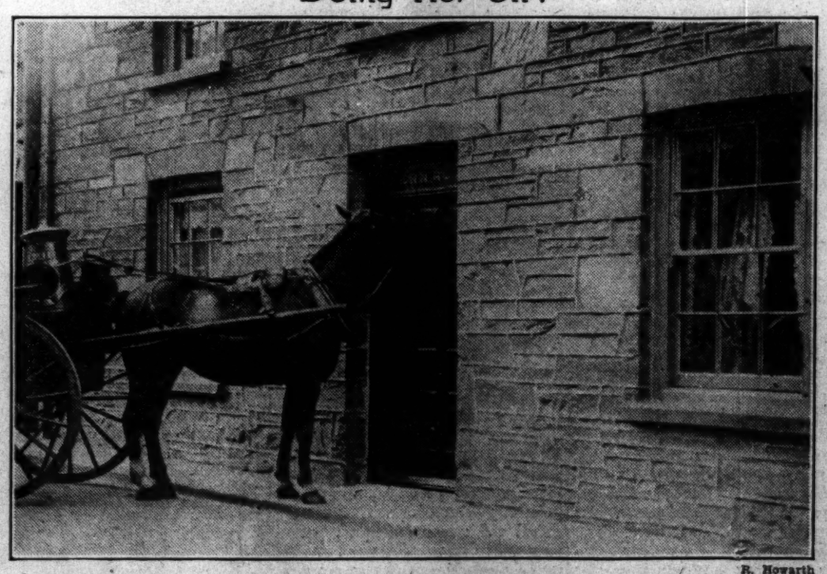
Have You Read?

The Romance of Antar, by Eunice Tietjens. Illustrated by Samuel Glanckoff. (Coward-McCann, N. Y. $2.50.)

Boys and girls who enjoy the tales of legendary heroes — Ulysses, King Arthur, Roland and Siegfried — will be glad to add Antar, the Arab hero, to their list. "The Romance of Antar" is a fine story of the East and the wide, sweeping desert, written with real beauty of style. Antar was a hero, a poet, a romantic character of the old Arabian legends. He loved the long stretch of the desert under the blazing sun by day, and the terrible, freezing cold of the night under the stars.

The heroes of the East are so little known to boys and girls that this well-written retelling of legendary Arabian life will prove very interesting.

Doing Her Bit!



R. Howarth

In South Wales there lives a dairyman who has a valuable horse named Bess. The reason Bess is so valuable is that she not only pulls her master's milk-cart but saves his time as well, for while he is serving one customer Bess trots on to the next house, carefully mounts the pavement, and knocks at the door. She lifts the knocker with her strong teeth, and if some one does not come quickly rattles the handle!

The customers are so used to hearing Bess's knock that they are not at all surprised, on opening the door, to see two great dark eyes looking at them. Bess has such a knowing expression that she seems to say: "Good morning! And how much milk may we leave for you today, Ma'am?"

Balsa — The Children's Wood

NO DOUBT it will astonish many of you to learn that the marvelous wood known as balsa, which weighs half as much as cork, and for which new uses spring up almost daily, is within the reach of little Latin Americans of the poorest class, who need not go without toys, since they can make them so easily and so ingeniously out of this remarkable wood.

In Ecuador it is almost startling at times to come across a busy little chap of nine or 10, sawing away at a huge balsa log many times his size, in order to get out the section he wants for his boat or train or airplane. For the latter toy balsa is perfect, for, because of its lightness, it lends itself very readily to the construction of planes that really fly. Clever little fellows whittle out quite creditable copies of the great commercial and mail planes that touch at the port of Guayaquil, and with the aid of a strong rubber band have the delight of watching their graceful craft spin through the air.

The balsa wood of Ecuador and other South American countries is used for a number of purposes: for parts of airplanes, life preservers, surf boards, for insulating refrigerators and cold storage rooms, and in the countries of its growth serves a multitude of uses, including the making of pigpens and razor strops, as well as the 60- to 80-foot rafts which float along the rivers, carrying huge cargoes piled around the palm-thatched hut of the pilot and his family.

Yet in none of these ways does it bring such joy as to the hearts of humble little children, to whom a block of balsa and a cheap penknife mean hours and even days of enchantment. As the wood is soft, it can be cut off in long, satiny slices, and how patiently these little craftsmen trim and smooth the outer surfaces of their toys!

What a joy to create faithful models of favorite ships or locomotives or airplanes! And then there is the added training acquired both in accurate perception and dexterity of hand.

Formerly, one felt a great pity for these poor Latin children, deprived at Christmas time of the thrills that toys, whether simple or elaborate, inevitably bring, but since some go-ahead youngsters began to experiment with balsa and then the rest followed, finding an absorbing occupation for many hours that might otherwise have been long and dull, it has seemed as if the fact that they had none ready-made were really an advantage.

They love their toy making, but it is profitable, too, for the balsa toys find ready sale, and ambitious children are always able to earn a bit of pocket money, which spurs them to greater efforts and gives them a more hopeful outlook than in former times, when early years meant poverty and endurance until the age when their labor was of value.

It would be a great day for boys and girls of other countries if this wood could be made equally available to them.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ST. LOUIS TIES UP THE SERIES

World's Baseball Championship Is Now Very Much in Doubt

WORLD SERIES STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia Americans	2	2	.500
St. Louis Nationals	2	2	.500

By a Staff Correspondent

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—By virtue of two brilliant pitching performances, one from the left arm of Bill Hallahan and the other from the right arm of Jess Haines, the St. Louis Cardinals have tied the Philadelphia Athletics and each has now won two games in what gives promise of being one of the closest World Series in the history of the game. Connie Mack's two stars, Bob Grove and George Earnshaw, were masters of the situation in Philadelphia in the first two contests of this October classic; but since the two clubs have journeyed to the home of the Cardinals, two of Gabby Street's star boxmen have likewise held the A's in the palm of their hands on two occasions, and this turns an entirely different light on the entire series.

For the remaining games it seems that the Cards have by far the better of the pitching. Burleigh Grimes, Bill Hallahan and Jess Haines are all expected to see more service, and, when they do work, it means plenty of trouble for the Athletics. On the other hand the only two men that have shown anything among Connie Mack's pitchers, are Grove and Earnshaw. That means that the Cards have three highly capable pitchers to work during the remaining games and the A's have only two. Unless Connie Mack can produce a Howard Ehmke, present indications favor the National League champions.

Hallahan Pitches Brilliantly

The pitching performance exhibited by Bill Hallahan in the third game of the series Oct. 4 should go down as one of the most brilliant in history. His good work could hardly be appreciated unless seen. Seven hits were all the A's could produce off his fast ball and only once, in the first inning, did they come near to scoring. He was rather wild at times, giving five bases on balls; but with men on base he was invincible. In the opening inning he struck out three men, the final one being Miller with the bases full. During the game he struck out six men, retiring Dykes in that manner twice.

One can hardly believe that Gabby Street's players are the same ones that went down to defeat twice in Philadelphia, so much have they changed. Their home park and the home fans pulling for them at all times seem to be two important factors in the team's recent spurt. They could not come near hitting effectively in Philadelphia, but now they have started and have much confidence in themselves and their manager, Gabby Street. This confidence and the fact that they have been hitting, even the outstanding Bob Grove, lead one to believe that the series will go the limit. There is little doubt that pitching will be the deciding factor in the final outcome.

Haines vs. Grove

Taylor Douthit's home run in the fourth inning of the second game proved to be the blow that defeated the A's; even Connie Mack admits that. It was the center fielder's first hit of the series and a beautiful one into the left field stands at Sportsman's Park. The A's were unable to get a man across the plate and this was the first World Series shutout since Jess Haines, of this same Cardinal team, shut out the Yankees 4 to 0 in the classic of 1926. And therefore history duplicates itself. For in the fourth contest, Haines made his first start in this series and held the A's to one run, for a well-earned victory on Oct. 5, and just four years ago on the same date he kept the Yankees from scoring. It was also in the 1926 series that the veteran right-hander came back in the final game and won a pitching duel from Waite Hoyt to give the Cardinals the series, 4 games to 3.

In the fourth contest with Bob Grove facing the veteran Haines, it almost seemed like a certain victory for the A's, but those who have seen the right-hander work before, know that he is one of the best pitchers in the National League when he is going right. When Grove beat Grimes in the opening game of the classic in Philadelphia, the slim left-hander did not show up so well. Those who saw that game knew that he must do much better if he was to defeat Haines. But the Cardinals had begun to hit and it didn't make any difference who was pitching, Grove, Earnshaw or the entire staff, for they were not to be denied.

The A's started after Haines in the first inning and for a while it looked as if the American Leaguers were on their way to another victory, but it took three singles and a sacrifice bunt to get the one run across, which speaks well for Mr. Haines. In the third, Simmons singled with one man out, but he went no further as Foxx hit into a fast double play, Gelbert to Frisch to Bottomley and from that time until the ninth, the A's could not get anything that looked like a hit. Simmons walked in the sixth, Haas did likewise in the seventh and Dykes followed suit in the eighth, but each time Haines was equal to the task.

Meanwhile, the Cardinals found Grove's deliveries to their liking. They made five hits and scored three runs, one in the third and two in the fourth. Charlie Gelbert, Gabby Street's young shortstop, was the batting star of the contest. He made two timely hits, one of them a triple, and drew a base on balls. He started the scoring in the third by making the first hit off Grove, a triple, and came home on a single to center by Haines. One inning later, Hafey doubled with two men out and came home when Dykes threw Blades's grounder wild to first base. Wilson promptly singled, sending Blades to third and bringing up Gelbert again. He came through for the second time, driving Blades across the plate with the third and final run.

Incidentally, the playing of Gelbert in the field has been spectacular throughout the entire series. His strong throwing arm has saved many infield rollers from going as base hits. His best form was shown in the fourth contest, when time after time he beat runners to first with fast fielding plays. In the first, third, eighth and ninth innings he contributed fielding gems that were just about the best seen for some time.

The fact that Jimmy Wilson has returned to his position behind the bat has done much to place the Cardinals back in the World Series. Gus Mancuso is a great young catcher and promises to be one of the best in baseball within a few years; but he lacks the finish and experience that have made Wilson one of the outstanding receivers of the game. In the two games in which he has played, Wilson has made three hits, all of them singles, and driven in three runs. He gives promise of driving in many more before the series is concluded.

When Haines defeated the A's in the fourth game, it made certain that the two clubs would return to Philadelphia and there finish their battle. This may give the A's an advantage, but if the Cards continue to hit as they have been doing behind Hallahan and Haines, things look to be very even. The scores:

THIRD GAME

St. Louis	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Douthit, cf	4	1	2	5	3	0	0
Adams, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frisch, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	5	0
Bottomley, 1b	4	1	1	2	14	0	0
Hafey, lf	4	1	2	3	0	0	0
Blades, rf	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
Watkins, rf	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
Wilson, c	4	0	2	2	6	0	0
Gelbert, ss	3	0	1	1	0	4	0
Hallahan, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	33	5	10	15	27	10	0

Philadelphia	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Bishop, 2b	4	0	3	3	0	2	0
Dykes, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Cochrane, c	2	0	0	0	5	0	0
Simmons, lf	4	0	2	3	1	1	0
Foxx, 1b	4	0	1	1	12	1	0
Miller, rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Haas, cf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Boley, ss	3	0	0	0	3	5	0
Walberg, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shores, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quinn, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Moore	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
†McNair	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	0	7	8	24	11	0

*Batted for Haas in ninth inning.
†Batted for Quinn in ninth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	x	5

Runs batted in—Douthit, Gelbert, Wilson 2, Hafey. Two-base hits—Bottomley, Hafey, Simmons. Home run—Douthit. Double play—Gelbert to Frisch to Bottomley. Left on bases—St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 11. First base on balls—By Hallahan 5 (Cochrane 2, Dykes, Shores, Bishop); by Walberg (Hallahan). Struck out—by Hallahan 6 (Dykes 2, Simmons, Miller, Haas, Walberg); by Walberg 3 (Bottomley 2, Hafey); by Quinn (Hallahan). Hits—Off Walberg, 4 in 4 2-3 innings; off Quinn, 3 in 2 innings; off Shores, 3 in 1 1-3 innings (none out in 7th). Losing pitcher—Walberg. Umpires—Geisel (AL), Reardon (NL), Moriarty (AL) and Rigler (NL). Time—2h. 6m.

FOURTH GAME

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Douthit, cf	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Adams, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Frisch, 2b	4	0	0	0	3	2	1
Bottomley, 1b	4	0	0	0	9	0	0
Hafey, lf	3	1	1	2	4	0	0
Blades, rf	3	1	0	0	6	0	0
Wilson, c	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Gelbert, ss	2	1	2	4	0	4	0
Haines, p	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	29	3	5	8	27	9	1

PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Bishop, 2b	3	1	1	1	2	2	0
Dykes, 3b	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cochrane, c	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Simmons, lf	3	0	2	2	0	0	0
Foxx, 1b	4	0	1	1	6	0	0
Miller, rf	4	0	0	0	7	0	0
Haas, cf	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
Boley, ss	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Grove, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	1	4	4	24	3	1

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	x	3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Runs batted in—Simmons, Haines, Gelbert. Two-base hit—Hafey. Three-base hit—Gelbert. Sacrifices—Dykes, Haines. Double play—Gelbert to Frisch to Bottomley. Left on bases—St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 7. Base on balls—By Haines 4 (Bishop, Simmons, Haas, Dykes); by Grove (Gelbert). Struck out—By Haines 2, (Miller, Grove). By Grove 3 (Douthit, Adams, Bottomley). Wild pitch—Haines. Umpires—Reardon (N. L.), Moriarty (A. L.), Rigler (N. L.) and Geisel (N. L.). Time—1h. 41m.

Athletics Set New World Series Mark

By the Associated Press

Sportsmans Park, St. Louis

THE Athletics set a new all-time record for World Series competition by making only three assists in the Oct. 5 game with the Cardinals.

It was the second time in the series that this mark was broken. The Cardinals broke the only record when they were credited with only four assists in the second game, at Philadelphia, and the A's on the same day equaled the former mark of five assists.

Grove had the Cardinals hoisting their batting fire to such an extent Oct. 5 that Bishop, with two, and Boley, with one, were the only players credited with assists.

LESLEY CUP HONORS TO NEW YORK TEAM

PINE VALLEY, N. J. (AP)—For the thirteenth time since the event was inaugurated in 1905, New York golfers swept aside combinations representing Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Canada and won the annual competition for the Robert W. Lesley cup on Oct. 4.

The final tabulation of the two-day contest gave the metropolitan stars a total of 67½ points, 15 more than Pennsylvania's runner-up score of 52½. Massachusetts was third with 35 and Canada fourth with 25.

The New Yorkers retained the trophy which they won last year at Toronto by showing marked superiority in the singles matches after being held fairly even in the best ball contests by Pennsylvania.

BLUENOSE ARRIVES

GLOUCESTER—The schooner Bluenose, contestant in the international race here this week, arrived in Gloucester shortly after midnight Oct. 6, 12 hours ahead of her scheduled time. The 320-mile trip from the home port of the Bluenose, Lunenburg, N. S., to Gloucester was made in exceptionally good time, with a strong northeast gale aiding. The Canadian cruisers Champlain and Arras accompanied the Bluenose and were met several miles outside the port of Gloucester by the power vessel Thomaston, which escorted the fleet into port.

DEULBERG AND WALKER WIN

NEW YORK—Frank Deulberg won the one-hour motorpaced title race in spectacular fashion in the last mile at Coney Island Velodrome Oct. 5, leading to the tape Letourner, Georgetti and Charley Jaeger in that order. Cecil Walker won the mile national sprint from a field of 100 outstanding professionals. Gerard De Baets won the 20-mile motorpaced race. Horace Horder captured the two-mile handicap.

EASTERN TEAMS REVEAL LITTLE

Big Elevens Not Pressed Enough to Furnish Much Information

The big colleges again dominated the eastern football gridiron Oct. 4. Most of the major teams won by high scores with the aid of a few plays and better replacements. There were, however, instances in which the little fellow punctured the defense of the bigger opponent and others in which the little fellow proved stubbornly resistant.

Every team of account has now had its taste of action and yet the choice of a mythical eastern champion is very much open. No one team has forged to the lead, while many have revealed that vast improvement will be needed. Three weeks more and much of the problem will have been untangled, for by that time many of those in the running will have faded before, or bounded over, opponents of equal standing.

Defensively the major teams stood off their opposition. Only five of the big teams—Yale, Carnegie Tech, Cornell, Navy and New York University—have their scores blemished in any way. The Eli had their troubles with Maryland through the first half, leading 21 to 13; but then swept the Southerners aside in the fourth quarter with Albie Booth and Al Beane featuring, to win 40 to 13. It was practically the same team that held Yale to a 13-to-13 tie last year. At times Yale appeared lost against the Maryland aerial attack, but showed enough to rate the New Haveners as a team worth watching this season.

Harvard Not Impressive

Harvard, Pennsylvania and Annapolis made their debuts for the 1930 season, the Crimson winning a double-header against Vermont and the United States Coast Guard Academy from New London, Conn., by scores of 35 and 33 to 0. Harvard did not look any too impressive, although few plays were used. Navy had a hard early season struggle defeating William & Mary, 19 to 6. The Navy regulars scored 13 of the points in the second and third periods at which time they were in action. Pennsylvania had an easy opener downing Swarthmore, 63 to 0. The Penn first team scored 28 in its only appearance, the third period.

Dartmouth, one of the eastern teams of which much is expected, had an ideal second game assignment in Bates College, Maine champions last year. The visitors held the big Green team to a score of 20 to 0 and Dartmouth gained much by the stern opposition. Columbia, too, received a good schooling against a heavy Union College eleven and won by a moderate score of 25 to 0.

Cornell, Colgate, Carnegie Tech, Syracuse, West Point and Fordham all ran up huge scores and did little more than attempt to perfect a few plays. Princeton, also making its 1930 debut and probably the last under the coaching of Bill Roper, met and vanquished expected opposition in a commendable manner. The Tigers were predicted as possible victims of upset against the promising Amherst eleven, but not only did they hold the Massachusetts boys scoreless, but they ran up 23 points against them.

New York University continued to roll up points against its early-season adversaries, but in defeating West Virginia Wesleyan, 41 to 6, the Purple was scored on. Coach Meehan started his second team; but when the visitors scored almost immediately he brought out the regulars. Pittsburgh failed to score heavily, but defeated a good team in West Virginia by a score of 16 to 0. Penn State kept pace with the leaders besting little Lebanon Valley, 27 to 0, and Washington and Jefferson defeated Westminster, 35 to 0.

In New England Holy Cross played its second game under Maj. J. J. McEwan and won 27 to 0 against Providence College, while Brown outscored Worcester Polytechnic, 54 to 0. Two real good games were recorded when New Hampshire tied Boston University in the closing period, 12 to 12, and University of Maine defeated a good Rhode Island State eleven, 13 to 12. Williams kept in the high figures besting Middlebury, 26 to 0, and Springfield surprised with a 33-to-0 win against Colby. Lowell Tech, a steady winner last year, outscored C. C. of N. Y., 12 to 6, Trinity defeated another New York team, N. Y. Aggies, 27 to 7, and Bowdoin won from the Massachusetts Aggies, 45 to 0.

The coming week-end just about finishes the easy games for the major elevens. Navy is the only eleven meeting an opponent of predicted pre-game strength. The Annapolis boys journey out to South Bend, Ind., for their second game and take on no less an opponent than Notre Dame. The following week some of the favored must drop out of the running, for they meet each other. Of course, there may be upsets in store for this week-end, but on paper it does not seem so.

CANADIAN RUGBY UNDER WAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Four league games were played by senior Rugby football clubs in eastern Canada Oct. 4, three in the Ontario Union and one in the Interprovincial, while practically every one of the other senior clubs completed their pre-season exhibition series. In the Interprovincial, Montreal won at home against Ottawa, 6 to 0, while in the Ontario Union all three home clubs won. University of Toronto defeated Camp Borden Air Force, 29 to 11; Hamilton defeated Kitchener Waterloo, 19 to 5, and Sarina defeated Windsor, 6 to 0. In the exhibition series, two of the four college teams won and the other two lost. University of Toronto defeated Argonauts of the Interprovincial, 9 to 1, while Queen's won from the Oshawa Intermediates, 6 to 0. Balmy Beach of the Ontario Union defeated University of Western Ontario, 5 to 1, while Royal Military College Intermediates defeated McGill, 19 to 13. Hamilton Tigers, Canadian senior champions of 1929, completed their seven-game tour of western Canada by defeating Regina, 15 to 3, to make a clean sweep. In the seven games in Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Vancouver (two), Calgary and Regina the Tigers scored 195 points to their opponents' 18. They open the season against Ottawa Oct. 11 when all senior teams will be in action.

CLEGHORN TO PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, (AP)—Jean Dubuc, president of Rhode Island Reds announced Oct. 4 that Sprague Cleghorn of Montreal would return as manager of the local hockey team in the Canadian-American Hockey League. Cleghorn piloted the team to a league championship last year, taking it over a few weeks after the start of the season.

World Series Statistics

By the Associated Press

Game Scores:
First: Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 2.
Second: Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 1.
Third: St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 0.
Fourth: St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 1.

Fourth Game Figures:

Attendance	39,946
Receipts	$169,293.00
Players' share	86,339.43
Each club's share	16,889.90
Each league's share	16,889.90
Commissioner's share	25,393.95

Series Totals:

Attendance	140,480
Receipts	$635,050
Players' shares	323,865.50
Each club's share	53,981.75
Each league's share	53,981.75
Commissioner's share	95,257.50

U. S. TENNIS STARS MAKE CLEAN SWEEP

BERKELEY, Calif. (AP) — United States tennis stars made a clean sweep of senior Pacific coast titles in the final matches of the tournament at the Berkeley Tennis Club Oct. 5, with Mrs. Helen Wills Moody and George M. Lott Jr., Davis Cup star from Chicago, taking the major honors.

Mrs. Moody disposed of Mrs. L. A. Harper of San Francisco in the finals of the women's singles with the same ease with which she eliminated her other opponents, taking the match 6—3, 6—1.

She paired with Lott to capture the mixed doubles crown. They downed Edith A. Cross of San Francisco and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Davis Cup player, from Austin, Tex., 6—2, 7—5.

Allison and John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., Davis Cup pair, added the Pacific coast men's doubles championship to the list of their titles by beating Cranston W. Holman and Gerald Stratford of San Francisco, 7—5, 6—3, 6—0.

Jay Cohn, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Jack Lynch, 6—4, 10—8, to annex the junior singles title for boys under 15.

Marian Hunt, San Francisco, defeated Alice Marble for the junior girls' singles honors, 7—9, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. Harper and Miss Cross defeated Marjorie K. Gladman, Los Angeles, and Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., 4—6, 6—3, 6—2, to win the women's doubles title.

Lott, Davis Cup star from Chicago, added the Pacific coast singles crown to his collection of tennis titles Oct. 4 by sweeping through Keith E. Gledhill of Santa Barbara for a 6—3, 6—2, 6—1 victory.

Gledhill, who appeared tired after his gruelling five-set semifinal match with Ed Chandler, was no match for the powerful all-around attack of Lott.

In the semifinals of the men's doubles, Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., and Allison, Austin, Tex., defeated R. Berkeley Bell and Bruce Barnes, Austin, Tex., 6—1, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

Edith Cross, San Francisco, and Mrs. L. A. Harper, defeated Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, and Mrs. Golda Gross, San Francisco, 6—3, 6—4, in the women's doubles semifinals.

McGILL DEFEATS CADETS AT SOCCER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—The McGill University soccer team defeated the United States Military Academy in the first game played between the two schools in Canada, although they have played several at West Point, Oct. 4 by 2 goals to 1. The winners had a decided margin on the play in the first half, during which they scored their two goals, Williams scoring the first on a close-in shot and Watson, completing a pretty combination play soon afterward, getting the second. The Cadets improved considerably in the second half and Jones put them back in the struggle from a scramble in front of the McGill goal, but their efforts to secure the equalizer were unsuccessful.

McGILL	WEST POINT
Williams, ol	or, Pumpelly
Mollott, il	ir, Conway
Watt, c	c, Jones
Watson, ir	il, Dolph
Crabtree, or	ol, Esterbrook
Estall, lh	rh, Speide
Owen, ch	ch, Robertson
Violette, rh	lh, Hackett
Reece, lfb	rfb, Campbell
Helwig, rfb	lfb, Vanzant
Ross, g	g, Zitzerman

Score—McGill 2, U. S. Military Academy 1. Goals—Williams and Watson for McGill; Jones for West Point. Substitutes—Carter, Janiekun, Peters, Nolan for McGill; Cairns, Mitchell, Yates, Waters for West Point. Referee—H. Lyons, Montreal. Time—45m. halves.

CUBS LEAD WHITE SOX IN SERIES, 3-2

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—As the sixth game of the city championship series opened here Oct. 6, the Cubs held a lead of three games against two for the White Sox. Another Cub victory will end the series. The latter won the game Oct. 4, 8 to 2, but the Cubs rallied Oct. 5 to win, 6 to 4. The Cubs batted out of the box Ted Lyons, Sox pitcher who defeated them in the opening game of the series.

Some 45,000 fans witnessed the fifth game, held at Wrigley Field, in which Pat Malone allowed the Sox 12 hits, but got a lot of support from his teammates. Wilson hit another home run. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cubs	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	x	6	13	0
White Sox	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	12	0

Batteries—Malone and Hartnett for Cubs; Moore, Henry, Faber, Lyons, Braxton and Tate for Sox.

In Saturday's game with 30,000 witnesses, Al Thomas, a failure during the regular season, held the Cubs to six hits, while his mates gathered 14 from the delivery of three Cub hurlers. Jolley, Sox leftfielder, hit a home run. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
White Sox	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	8	14	1
Cubs	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	6	2

Batteries—Thomas and Tate for Sox; Bush, Petty, Osborn and Hartnett for the Cubs.

VETERAN YACHT WINS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Doris, the steam yacht owned by William Hofnauer of this city, defeated Mizpah, owned by Commander E. F. McDonald Jr., also of this city, in an 83-mile race from Milwaukee to Chicago Oct. 5. Doris won by a margin of 1300 feet, though it is 27 years old, weighs 200 tons, is 165 feet long and 18 feet wide. The winner set a pace of 19¼ miles an hour. Near the finish Mizpah was traveling a mile faster than that, but it lost too much distance early in the race. Commander McDonald is to present Skipper Hofnauer a $5000 trophy, which will be maintained as an annual prize for similar races. Mizpah is much larger than its rival, weighing 500 tons and being 187 feet long and 28 feet wide. Mazpah is powered with twin Diesel motors.

OVER 170 GOALS IN 44 MATCHES

Rotherham Scores Biggest Total in English Soccer Race

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
The Arsenal	7	2	0	29	12	16
Aston Villa	7	1	1	28	12	15
Huddersf'ld Town	5	2	2	24	16	12
Derby County	4	4	1	17	10	12
Leicester City	5	2	2	20	15	12
Sheff'ld Wednesdy	4	4	1	14	10	12
Newcastle United	4	2	3	20	17	10
Portsmouth Town	3	4	2	17	17	10
Sheff'ld United	2	5	2	18	16	9
Liverpool	4	1	3	22	22	9
Middlesbrough	3	3	3	18	19	9
Blackpool	4	1	4	25	32	9
Chelsea	3	2	4	14	12	8
Birmingham	2	4	3	15	16	8
West Ham United	3	2	4	21	24	8
Blackburn Rovers	3	1	5	19	17	7
Grimsby Town	3	1	5	13	12	7
Leeds United	3	1	5	20	22	7
Manchester City	2	2	5	15	22	6
Bolton Wanderers	2	1	5	10	19	5
Sunderland	1	3	5	15	25	5
Manchester Un'td	0	0	9	11	38	0
Second Division						
Everton	7	1	1	27	11	15
Preston No. End	6	2	1	31	16	14
Bury	6	1	2	23	12	12
W. Brom. Albion	5	2	2	22	12	12
Wol'hampton W.	6	0	3	25	18	12
T'ham Hotspurs	5	1	3	27	13	11
Burnley	4	3	2	26	22	11
Oldham Athletic	5	0	4	14	15	10
Southampton	3	4	2	10	12	10
Port Vale Athletic	4	1	4	22	17	9
Swansea Town	3	3	3	13	16	9
Notts Forest	3	2	4	21	23	8
Stoke City	3	2	4	14	19	8
Charlton Athletic	3	2	4	14	20	8
Bristol City	3	2	4	12	19	8
Plymouth Argyle	3	1	5	14	16	7
Bradford	2	3	4	19	22	7
Barnsley	3	1	4	8	15	7
Bradford City	2	2	5	11	17	6
Cardiff City	2	2	6	15	23	6
Millwall Athletic	2	0	7	18	24	4
Reading	1	1	7	9	33	3
THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section						
Lincoln City	8	0	1	23	5	16
Tranmere Rovers	7	0	2	26	16	14
Hull City	6	1	2	22	11	13
Chesterfield	6	1	2	18	12	13
Wrexham	5	2	2	28	13	12
Wigan Borough	6	0	2	18	11	12
Stockport County	6	0	3	17	17	12
Accrington Stanley	5	2	3	25	30	12
Carlisle United	5	0	4	22	15	10
Gateshead	4	2	3	15	15	10
Halifax Town	4	2	3	12	13	10
Rotherham United	4	1	4	27	20	9
York City	4	1	4	19	18	9
Darlington	3	1	5	19	18	7
Rochdale	3	1	5	20	28	7
Southport	2	2	5	14	17	6
Crewe Alexandra	3	0	6	12	24	6
Doncaster Rovers	1	3	5	11	17	5
Nelson	1	2	6	12	18	4
New Brighton	1	2	6	6	21	4
Barrow	1	2	7	6	26	4
Hartlepools United	1	1	6	12	19	3
THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section						
Notts County	8	2	0	28	7	18
Torquay United	6	2	2	28	16	14
North'pton Town	5	3	1	13	5	13
Brentford	4	4	2	18	16	12
Coventry City	4	3	2	21	13	11
Fulham Town	4	3	2	11	13	11
Crystal Palace	4	2	3	27	17	10
Swindon Town	5	0	4	19	17	10
Queen's Pk. Ran.	4	1	4	17	11	9
Gillingham	3	3	3	17	14	9
South End United	4	1	4	20	18	9
Bristol Rovers	3	3	4	16	22	9
Luton Town	3	3	4	14	20	9
Clapton Orient	3	2	4	17	18	8
Bournemouth	2	4	3	12	14	8
Watford	3	2	4	12	17	8
Walsall	3	1	5	21	22	7
Brigh. & H. Alb.	2	3	4	13	17	7
Exeter City	2	3	5	14	21	7
Norwich City	1	4	4	9	20	6
Thames	2	1	6	10	24	5
Newport County	2	0	7	10	25	4
SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division						
Glasgow Rangers	6	3	1	21	11	15
Celtic	6	2	1	27	10	14
Motherwell	5	4	0	22	12	14
Cowdenbeath	7	0	2	18	11	14
Partick Thistle	6	1	2	23	10	13
Dundee	6	1	2	21	14	13
Hamilton Academ.	5	3	3	16	12	13
St. Mirren	5	1	2	14	10	11
Heart of Midloth.	5	0	4	19	18	10
Greenock Morton	4	1	3	19	15	9
Airdreonians	3	2	4	17	22	8
Falkirk	3	1	5	17	21	7
Kilmarnock	3	1	5	12	15	7
Queen's Park	2	2	4	14	16	6
Leith	2	2	5	12	16	6
Aberdeen	3	0	7	12	19	6
Clyde	1	3	5	16	19	5
Ayr United	1	2	5	11	21	4
Hibernian	1	1	7	9	23	3
East Fife	1	0	8	11	36	2

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Soccer forwards had their best shooting boots on Oct. 4 when in 44 matches in the program of the English League an extraordinary number of 179 goals were recorded—average just over 4 per game—and when even Chelsea, whose inability to hit the target frequently has become a byword, rattled four scoring shots into the net against Middlesbrough. The biggest total stands to the credit of Rotherham, a side halfway down the standing in the third division of the northern section, which piled up 8 goals to 1 against Accrington Stanley.

The Crystal Palace football team in winter seems determined to do what the famous amusement center of the same name does in summer—offers a weekly fireworks display. On the last occasion they were in Exeter City. Seven times Crystal Palace scored and six of these successful shots came through J. Simpson, highest individual scorer of the day. Everton and Preston North End also found the net seven times, the former defeating Charlton 7 to 1 and the latter beating Millwall Athletic 7 to 5 in a fixture that provided the biggest contribution to the afternoon's exceptional aggregate.

There were no changes in leadership, but it is noteworthy that the Arsenal, only undefeated side in the first division, dropped its first point at home this season; that Sunderland gained its first victory at last; that Manchester United, which has not won a single game, went down before its local rival, Manchester City; that Derby sustained its initial defeat, and that Norwich credited itself with its first win.

In the Scottish League Celtic, now up in second place, is pressing close on the heels of the great Glasgow rivals, the Rangers.

TORONTO WOMAN TITLIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Mrs. Sidney Jones of the Toronto Golf Club won the Canadian women's senior golf championship for the fifth time when she defeated Mrs. A. F. Rodger of the local Lambton Club by two strokes in a 9-hole playoff for the title. The championship was decided by a 36-hole medal event in which over 60 players competed. At the end of the first 18 Mrs. Duncan Coulson of York Downs was leading with 86, followed by Mrs. Rodger with 92 and Mrs. Jones with 95. In the second 18, Mrs. Jones had 95, Mrs. Rodger 98, and Mrs. Coulson 105.

TORONTO EIGHT BEATS McGILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—University of Toronto defeated McGill in the annual eight-oared race over the Lachine Canal course Oct. 4 by a bare length, and thereby took the lead in the series with three wins in five years. The winners were 13 pounds per man heavier, and it was the extra weight that decided the contest. McGill broke in front, but the Toronto crew hit up a faster stroke and soon forged to the lead, and were never headed, although the losers reduced the margin soon after the half-way mark and were able to hold the winner's spurt in check. The time was 11m. 41s.

Jules La Doumegue Betters Run Record

By the Associated Press

Paris

JULES LA DOUMEGUE, noted French runner, Oct. 5 bettered the world's record for the 1500-meter run, covering the distance in 3m. 49 1-5s. The listed world's record of 3m. 51s. was set in 1926 by Dr. Otto Peltzer of Germany.

Doumegue's mark was set in an international meet in which athletes from France, Belgium, Italy, England and Holland participated.

College Football Scores

Adrian 14, Findlay 12.
Alabama 64, Mississippi 0.
Allegheny 21, Edinboro 0.
American 6, Shepherd 0.
Annapolis 19, William & Mary 6.
Ashland 6, Wooster 0.
Auburn 13, Spring Hill 0.
Austin Teach. 6, Lou. M. 6.
Benedict 6, Clark 6.
Bennett 6, East Kentucky 0.
Boston 12, New Hampshire 12.
Bowdoin 45, Mass. Aggies 0.
Bowling Green 7, Baldwin-Wallace 6.
Brigham Young 6, Nevada 6.
Brown 54, Worcester P. I. 0.
Bucknell 36, Albright 0.
Calif. Aggies 0, San Jose State 0.
Capital 2, Bluffton 0.
Carnegie Tech 54, Thiel 6.
Case 20, Hiram 6.
Catawaba 36, Lynchburg 0.
Central 25, Parsons 0.
Chicago 19, Ripon 0.
Chicago 7, Hillsdale 6.
Colgate 99, Bethany 0.
Colorado 9, Missouri 0.
Colorado T. 14, Western State 0.
Columbia 25, Union 0.
Cornell 61, Niagara 14.
Dartmouth 20, Bates 0.
Davidson 21, Erskine 0.
Delaware 13, St. Joseph 6.
De Paul 28, Buena Vista 13.
Depauw 39, Indiana Central 7.
Drexel 43, Cooper Union 0.
Duke 32, Virginia 0.
Elon 45, Atlantic Christian 0.
Florida 27, N. C. State 0.
Fordham 71, Buffalo 0.
F. & M. 22, Catholic 7.
Georgia 51, Mercer 0.
Georgia Tech 45, So. Carolina 0.
Gettysburg 3, Villanova 0.
Greeley T. 14, Western T. C. 0.
Hamilton 13, Clarkson 0.
Hampden-Sidney 25, Bridgewater 0.
Harvard 35, Vermont 0.
Harvard 33, U. S. Coast Guard 0.
Heidelberg 25, Ohio Wesleyan 13.
Holy Cross 27, Providence 0.
Idaho 30, Idaho Col. 6.
Illinois 7, Iowa State 0.
Indiana T. 0, Fairmont T. 0.
Iowa S. T. 13, Luther 0.
Iowa Wesleyan 27, Granland 0.
Juniata 8, Dickinson 7.
Kansas 26, Creighton 0.
Kansas State 14, Washburn 7.
Kentucky 37, South 0.
Kiski 13, Navy Plebs 0.
Knox 15, Western T 0.
Lafayette 13, Muhlenberg 0.
Lake Forest 19, Beloit 0.
Lehigh 25, Penn M. C. 0.
Louisiana N. 20, Texas Teach. 0.
Louisiana C. 33, Mexico 0.
Louisiana St. 85, Southwestern 0.
Lowell Tech. 12, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Loyola 7, Pacific 0.
Loyola (N. O.) 26, Louisiana T. 0.
Macalester 52, Luther 0.
Maine 13, R. I. State 12.
Marietta 31, Rio Grande 0.
Marshall 7, Morris Harvey 0.
Miami 6, Illinois (R.) 6.
Michigan 0, Michigan State 0.
Millersville T. 8, Clarion T. 7.
Milwaukee 26, West Orange 0.
Mississippi C. 13, Miss. A. & M. 12.
Morningside 16, Wayne N. S. 6.
Morris Brown 13, Ft. Bennington 0.
Montana State 26, Regis 19.
Mt. St. Mary's 14, St. Vincent 6.
Mt. Morris 7, Valparaiso 6.
Muskingum 18, Western Reserve 6.
Murry T. 17, Delta T. 0.
Nebraska 13, Texas A. & M. 0.
New York 41, W. V. Wesleyan 6.
No. Carolina 39, Va. P. I. 21.
Northwestern 14, Tulane 0.
Notre Dame 20, So. Methodists 14.
Notre Dame 53, Detroit C. C. 0.
Ohio Northern 6, Toledo 0
Ohio State 23, Indiana 0.
Oklahoma 43, New Mexico 0.
Oklahoma Aggies 6, Iowa 0.
Olivet 7, Defiance 0.
Oskosh T. 6, Northern S. T. 6.
Otterbein 25, Cedarville 0.
Pennsylvania 63, Swarthmore 0.
Penn State 27, Lebanon Valley 0.
Pittsburgh 16, West Virginia 0.
Presbyterian 7, Chattanooga 6.
Princeton 23, Amherst 0.
Purdue 20, Baylor 7.
Rensselaer 18, Long Island 0.
Rice 20, St. Edwards 0.
Rider, 7, Loyola 0.
Rose P. I. 6, Earlham 0.
Rutgers 20, George Washington 6.
St. Ambrose 26, Dubuque 0.
So. California 27, Oregon State 7.
Southwestern 50, Lambuth 0.
Springfield 33, Colby 0.
Stanford 20, Santa Clara 0.
St. Cloud T. 26, Bemidgi T. 6.
St. Johns 13, Hamline 13.
St. Lawrence 21, Alfred 0.
St. Mary's 20, St. Ignatius 0.
St. Olaf 20, S. D. State 0.
St. Xavier 13, Denison 0.
Susquehanna 27, Wagner 0.
Tennessee 18, Centre 0.
Tennessee S. T. 73, Jonesboro 9.
Tennessee P. I. 20, Carson-Newman 0.
Texas 0, Centenary 0.
Texas C. 0, Simmons 0.
Texas M. 19, No. Arizona T. 6.
Trinity 27, N. Y. Aggies 7.
Tulsa 26, Arkansas 6.
Union 0, Bethel 0.
Ursinus 20, Haverford 0.
Utah 72, Wyoming 0.
Utah St. 8, Colorado Aggies 7.
Vanderbilt 33, Minnesota 7.
Virginia M. I. 6, St. Johns 0.
Wake Forest 13, Guilford 0.
Washington 27, Montana 0.
Washington State 16, California 0.
Washington & Jefferson 35, Westminster 0.
Washington & Lee 14, Richmond 0.
Western S. T. 46, Ferris 0.
W. K. Teachers 19, Transylvania 0.
West Point 54, Furman 0.
Whitman 45, Puget Sound 6.
Williams 26, Middlebury 0.
Wisconsin 28, Carleton 0.
Wisconsin 53, Lawrence 0.
Wofford 12, Highpoint 6.

PRINCETON FOUR IN FINAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Organized Reserves and Princeton R. O. T. C. polo teams will meet in the final of the annual Second Corps Area Military Polo championship tournament Oct. 12. The Princeton four qualified Oct. 4 by eliminating the First Division team of Fort Hamilton, 15 to 4, before a crowd of 4000 spectators and the Organized Reserves qualified Oct. 5, defeating the West Point Officers, 7 to 6, before 2000 spectators. Both games were played at Governors Island.

SLOCUM ELECTED PRESIDENT

ST. LOUIS (AP)—William J. Slocum of the New York American was elected president of the Baseball Writers' Association of America. J. Roy Stockton of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, was named vice-president, and Henry P. Edwards of Chicago, manager of the service bureau of the American League, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors consists of Stoney McLinn, Philadelphia Public Ledger; Harry Bullion, Detroit Free Press, Stuart M. Bell, Cleveland Press, and Charles Segar, New York Mirror.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Yale 3, Springfield 1.
Syracuse 5, Lehigh 4.
Dartmouth 2, Northeastern 2.
Haverford 10, Lafayette 1.
Rensselaer 4, Williams 0.
McGill 2, West Point 1.
Amherst 7, Conn Aggies 1.
Pennsylvania 3, Crescent A. C. 1.

ITALY LEADS HUNGARY

BOLOGNA, Italy (AP)—Italy won the only match played Oct. 4 in the International tennis series with Hungary. Gaslini and Del Bono defeated Von Kehrling and Garovitz in doubles, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—0. Italy now holds a 2-to-1 lead, the two nations having split even in two matches Oct. 3.

KOZELUH DEFEATS RICHARDS

NEW YORK—Karel Kozeluh of Czechoslovakia defeated Vincent Richards, United States professional tennis champion, in a hard-fought five-set exhibition singles match Oct. 5, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4, 8—10, 6—1.

Players' Pool Is Smallest in Years

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The 1930 World Series players' pool derived from a major portion of the gate receipts for the first four games only amounts to $323,865.50. It is the smallest in eight years and nearly $100,000 short of the high mark of $400,736.60 set in 1928 for the series between the Yankees and Cardinals.

Of the total amount of the pool 70 per cent, or $226,705.85 goes to the contending Athletics and Cardinals on a basis of 60 per cent to the winner and 40 per cent to the loser.

Figured on the basis of a split up on 27 shares by each team, the winners' money, $136,023.51, will mean $5038 for each player on the victorious side. The losers' end of the purse, $90,682.34, divided on the same basis, will mean $3358 per full share.

The Athletics and Cardinals, therefore, in addition to the honor attached, will battle it out for the difference of approximately $1700 per man.

The remaining 30 per cent of the total pool or $97,158.65 will be spread among the second, third and fourth place clubs of each league.

The "split" for the other clubs figures as follows:

$24,289.99 each for the Chicago Cubs and Washington Senators, the second place teams.

$16,193.33 each for the New York Giants and Yankees, third place outfits.

$8,096.66 each for the Brooklyn Robins and Cleveland Indians.

Depending on how it is divided, but estimating on the same basis as the series contenders, each player on the second place clubs will receive nearly $1000, with about $600 for each player on a third place club and around $300 for each fourth place performer.

BALKAN UNITY AIM OF GREAT ATHENS PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

being both more urgent and easier to solve.

The conference is being held at the Parliament Building. The delegates comprise 10 Albanians, 11 Bulgarians, 30 Greeks, 30 Rumanians, 10 Turks and 7 Jugoslavs.

Heads of the delegations mounted the rostrum in alphabetical order and proclaimed their desire to promote unity.

Though the conference is technically a gathering of private individuals, it is sponsored by the governments. The principal items on the agenda are: regularization of agricultural and industrial production and distribution, formation of a Balkan economic institute, establishment of a postal, and ultimately a customs, union; improvement of communications and traveling facilities. Draft conventions on most of these subjects have already been drawn up.

The conference in Athens is the first of a series that, according to present plans, will be held annually in each of the Balkan capitals

The Ministers of the respective countries are acting as observers. The League of Nations, the International Labor Bureau, and the International Parliamentary Conference of Commerce also have their observers. The International Peace Bureau will be represented by a "consultative delegate."

The conviction is that the hopes for forming a Balkan confederation are stronger today than ever, specially after M. Briand's plan for a European union. The social and economic construction of the Balkans today is regarded as more favorable than ever for such a union.

Progerss of Pacification

Since the World War, Balkan boundaries have been more or less settled permanently. Greece has been reconciled with Turkey, a reconciliation which will soon be consecrated by the signing of a pact of friendship and arbitration. Serbia, Greece and Rumania have contracted conventions and pacts which have consolidated their peaceful relations. Albania is on good terms with all her neighbors. The only questionable attitude is seemingly that of Bulgaria, who is supposed to cherish the idea that no pacts and confederation can be established between her and the other states in the peninsula as long as the moral disarmament of the Balkanic peoples is not achieved.

The Balkan Union has as its ultimate aim not the raising of antagonism to Europe, but the removing of the dangerous jealousy which is too often rife among the Balkan nations themselves.

The establishment of a Balkan Institute, the teaching of history on an altruistic basis, and the exchange of professors between the universities of the peninsula, are some of the measures which can contribute toward the realization of this idea.

Rumania has been the first in taking steps to establish an institute in Athens with the aim of providing facilities for Rumanian students and professors to perfect their knowledge of the Greek language and studies. It is announced that a similar institute is going to be established in Belgrade for Balkanic studies.

MISTRIAL DECLARED IN VAUSE INCOME CASE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A mistrial in the case of W. Barnard Vause, formerly Kings County judge, was declared by Mortimer W. Byers, Federal Judge, on Oct. 3, when it was discovered that one of the jurors had been on the grand jury that indicted Mr. Vause for making an improper income tax return in 1926, the charge upon which he was being tried. Judge Byers immediately set Oct. 6 as the date for the retrial.

The juror responsible for the nullification of the trial as it was entering its last day was John F. Connerty, a retired printer, of 291 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn. When questioned by the Bench why he had permitted the situation to arise he declared he did not remember that the Vause case had come before the grand jury upon which he sat.

LEAD PRICE REDUCED

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Smelting & Refining Company has reduced the price of lead from 5.35 to 5.25 cents a pound.

SYRACUSE BUYS ICE FRANCHISE

To Have Hamilton Team in International League This Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont.—Hamilton, stronghold of professional hockey for many years and represented in the International Hockey League since that circuit's inauguration in the winter of 1926-27, will be without competition of the professional variety this coming season.

Announcement of the sale and transfer of the Hamilton players and franchise to Syracuse, N. Y., was made here Oct. 4 by President Charles S. King of the International League.

Bernie Morris, veteran former star and manager of the Hamilton entry during the past two seasons, will not go to Syracuse. Morris, who has been making his home here since the close of the 1928-29 season, stated Oct. 4 that the sale did not include himself.

It is understood that Percy Lesueur, one-time manager of Windsor, International League entry, and later pilot of the Buffalo Bisons, will lead the Syracuse club.

Syracuse interests had been dickering with Hamilton owners for several weeks. At the annual general meeting of the International Hockey League here early in September, the matter was brought to the attention of the other club representatives by Hamilton interests, and they agreed to the franchise transfer. Since the deal was pending at the time of this meeting, no inkling of the matter was given the press.

It is understood that the Old Coliseum in Syracuse is being remodeled for professional hockey, that it will accommodate between 5000 and 6000 fans, and that ice will be available there within the next two weeks.

With the entrance of Syracuse into the International Hockey League, the organization becomes a natural international circuit, represented by four Canadian and four United States cities.

Originally the league was known as the Canadian Professional Hockey League and included only Detroit Olympics from the American side. Buffalo was added later. Cleveland came in last winter. London, Niagara Falls, Toronto and Windsor are the Canadian representatives.

IF YOU could see how a Stetson hat is made, you would understand why it looks so smart in the beginning, and *continues* to look smart for such a long time. • Men who

buy Stetsons know little about the felting of quality furs, the solid leather sweat-bands, the expert care with which style is blocked in. . . . But they *do* know a Stetson gives them a certain fashionable air, that their hat stands up under weather and wear, that a Stetson means both satisfaction and economy. Now eight dollars and up.

Stetson Hats

John B. Stetson Co., Philadelphia. Makers of finest quality fur felt hats, straws, panamas, leghorns, silk top hats, opera hats, caps. Also women's tailored hats for town, travel and country.

SOLD AT THE BETTER STORES

BEARS SEEM TO BE STILL IN CONTROL

Stocks Easily Depressed With Little Buying Support Evident

NEW YORK (AP)—It was another one of those Mondays of deep-dyed blue in Wall Street today.

Shares prices skidded downward under only moderately heavy offerings, starting with the stock market's opening gong, and lost most of the recovery from the low levels of last Tuesday.

The market was inclined to recover for a time during the morning, and again during the early afternoon, when recoveries of a point or so from the bottom were recorded by some pivotal shares, but trading turned dull on upturns.

The selling appeared to represent wide spread discouragement over the rapid fizzling out of the rally from last week's low.

Unsettling developments in Brazil were a contributing factor. A wide assortment of shares reached new low ground for the year or longer, including Radio, Sears Roebuck and several of the rails.

Utilities were conspicuously weak during the afternoon. Allied Chemical tumbled nearly 20 points, American Water Works 8, and shares losing 5 to more than 6 points, included American Can, Westinghouse Electric, American & Foreign Power, North American and Atchison.

U. S. Steel and American Telephone each sagged about 3 points to the lowest since June.

The close was weak. Total sales approximated 2,450,000 shares.

Business reports over the week-end were not reassuring, and holders of stocks showed signs of again giving way to the unreasoning gloom which gripped speculative quarters during most of September. Much of the selling appeared to be for short account, but extensive unloading of such shares as American Telephone and American Can indicated that investors were growing discouraged.

Some of the investment advisory services, however, recommended discriminating purchases of stocks in their week-end letter. There was a decided tendency, nevertheless, to steer clear of attempts at forecasting the immediate future of the market.

Some Stocks Still High

Such investment buying orders as have been appearing have largely been placed under the current levels in the hope of getting better bargains. One experienced group of investment trusts was understood to have placed several such orders. On the other hand, it was rumored in brokerage circles that a few of the smaller trusts were selling.

The fact that many of the more popular shares are still selling at earnings ratios well above those reached in the 1920-21 bear market still inclined investors toward caution. There are still many leading stocks that are selling from 20 to more than 30 times this year's estimated earnings. Whether stocks are justified in selling at such levels remains a moot question. As this year's earnings are abnormally low, some present prices may be justified by prospects of improvement next year.

On the whole, stocks have been reduced rapidly to yield levels comparable to those of 1921. Moody's points out that the average yield of all dividend-paying stocks on Sept. 30 was 7.91 per cent, or not far from the 8.08 per cent reached, as of Nov. 13, 1929. While the figure 7.91 was substantially less than the 9.92 per cent reached in 1921, it is pointed out that credit conditions are radically different. Money was comparatively scarce, and bonds of all grades commanded a substantially higher return in 1921. Moody's calculates that the present common stock yield is "relatively" as high as it was in 1921.

Definite developments in the day's corporate news were limited. Early estimates indicated that the steel industry might not maintain last week's rate of operations.

President Storey of Atchison stated that low earnings had caused the company to dip into surplus for capital outlays. The Great Northern and Northern Pacific were expected to defer plans to build a 250-mile extension in Montana, owing to poor earnings. Call money again renewed at 2 per cent.

Bonds Irregular

An irregular price movement prevailed in the bond market. While most of the changes in the investment group for which the principal inquiry exists were on the upside, South Americans reflected some uneasiness over the revolution in Brazil and liquidation continued in second-grade rails and industrials.

The new week brought a small volume of new offerings. The principal issue was the Sun Pipe Line Company $3,500,000 5 per cent loan. Approval has been given by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the $5,000,000 5 per cent bond issue of the Western Pacific Railroad.

The marked change that has developed in domestic financing this year is revealed by an analysis of new offerings during the first nine months of 1930. Statistics show that approximately 88 per cent has been in bond and note issues, sharply contrasting with 1929 when the public appetite was principally for stocks.

In the railroad section Atchison 4s were active and firm. Lehigh Valley of Pennsylvania general 4s, New York Central 3½s, Kansas City Terminal 4s and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 5s profited from a strong inquiry. St. Paul adjustment 5s slumped to a new year's low.

Utilities were fairly steady. International Telephone 5s were under pressure. Further realizing developed in Interborough Rapid Transit stamped 5s which recently climbed to a new year's high.

Bonds of rubber and sugar companies were the weak spots in the industrial group. U. S. Rubber 5s sold off about 2 points to a new year's low, and Manati Sugar 7½s and East Cuba Sugar 7½s yielded a point or more, the latter reaching a new 1930 minimum.

Shell Union 5s slumped to its low of the year, and Crown Zeller warrant 6s reacted. Brazilian issues yielded considerable ground although the volume of offerings was thin. Sao Paulo 7s moved downward to its year's low and Rio de Janeiro 8s and 6½s, and Brazilian 8s dropped a point or more. Bolivian and Peruvian issues joined the downward trend. European governments were steady to firm.

ESTONIAN BANK RATE REDUCED

LONDON—The Bank of Estonia reduced its discount rate to 7 per cent from 8 per cent.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 6	Oct. 4
42¼	16	..	Abitibi	700	15	14¼	14¼	..
86½	60	6	Abitibi pf	300	60	60	60	..
37⅞	21⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	2700	23⅞	22⅞	23	24½
94	85¼	5	Adams Ex pf	10	93¼	93¼	93¼	..
34⅜	29¾	1½	Addressograph	700	33	30½	33	..
41¼	15⅞	..	Adv-Ru pf	300	19	18½	18½	19
1⅝	½	..	Ahumada	200	½	½	½	½
156⅜	103¼	3¶	Air Reduc	6400	110½	107⅝	108½	111
36	11	1¼	Airway El	1900	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	12
2½	⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	900	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	6⅛
35¼	17¾	..	Alleghany	3900	18⅝	17⅝	18	18⅝
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	12400	232	217¾	217¾	235¾
68	45⅛	3	Allis-Chal	1500	46⅜	45½	45½	47
42¼	22¼	2	AL Port Cem	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
31½	18	2	Amerada	4200	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜
10⅜	2	..	Am Ag Ch	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
41⅜	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	900	28⅛	26⅞	26⅞	29
97⅜	68	2	Am Bk Note	600	70	69	69	73
12	4	..	Am Beet S	100	4	4	4	..
55½	22⅛	..	Am Bosch	600	28	28	28	28
54⅝	41	2.40	Am Brake	1100	41	41	41	..
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	1600	14¼	13½	13⅝	14½
84	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	110	74¼	74¼	74¼	..
156½	108¼	4¶	Am Can	66700	121¼	117⅝	117⅝	123
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	300	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	..
116	89⅞	7	Am Car pf	100	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	90
33	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	500	14⅝	14½	14½	15
30⅞	11⅛	1	Am En Til	100	12	12	12	..
59½	33⅜	..	Am European	200	35	33⅜	34⅛	35
101¾	52	..	Am & FPw	47900	54¼	49⅛	49⅛	55½
101	95	..	Am & FP 6	50	98¾	98	98	98¾
111½	104¼	7	Am & FP 7	200	105	105	105	106
33⅝	8⅜	2	Am Hawaii	300	10⅜	10	10	..
55⅜	28¾	2§	Am Int Corp	6500	30⅞	29¼	29¼	13
105	36⅛	4	Am Loco	1100	36	36	36	..
118½	89¾	7	Am Loco pf	100	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	..
14½	6	..	Am Mach & Met	200	6	6	6	..
51½	21¼	1½	Am Metals	1500	22	22	22	22½
80⅛	48½	..	Am News	50	50	50	50	..
45	65	7	Am Nat G pf	20	69½	69½	69½	68
119⅜	70	1§	Am Pw & Lt	200	72½	71	72½	86⅜
107	99	6	Am P & L 6	300	106¾	105⅞	106¾	..
89½	86	5	Am P&L pf st	100	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	..
39⅜	20	1½	Am Radiat	6900	22½	21¾	21¾	22⅝
37	13	..	Am Repub	400	14⅝	14	14	14
100⅞	42¼	2§	Am Roll Mill	3900	43⅛	41⅛	41⅛	43⅛
103⅜	100⅞	6	Am Smelt pf	300	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
22½	5⅛	..	Am Solvents	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
79½	51	4	Am Smelt	1900	56	55¼	55½	56
116	110½	7	Am Stl F pf	10	112½	112½	112½	..
55½	42	2	Am Stores	400	42	41⅞	41⅞	..
69⅞	40	5	Am Sugar	600	43½	43	43	..
27½	16	5	Am Tel & Cab	20	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
274½	200⅛	9	Am Tel & T	42500	202¾	200⅛	200¾	203¾
114¾	106	7	Am Type pf	210	108¾	108	108	..
124⅞	78⅛	1¶	Am Wat W	23400	93¾	86¼	86¼	95
107¼	49½	6	Am Wat W 6	200	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	..
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	400	7⅛	7	7	..
79⅞	50	6	Am Zinc pf	600	51½	50	50	..
53¼	20	1	Anac Wire	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
81½	34½	2½	Anaconda	7100	38¼	37	37½	38⅛
51¾	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	500	55⅝	34¾	34¾	36⅝
29¼	18¼	2	Arch Dan	400	19½	19	19	19¼
8⅛	3¾	..	Arm Ill A	1200	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	4¼
4⅜	2½	..	Arm Ill B	800	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
65	52	7	Arm Ill pf	100	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
100	86¼	7	Art Loom pf	180	88¼	86¼	86¼	..
46⅛	25	4	Asso Appari	700	29	27	27	..
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	200	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	32
242½	194	10	Atchison	3200	206	203⅝	204¼	209
108¾	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	2*)	108¼	107½	107½	..
175½	130¼	10	Atl Coast L	1400	131¼	127	127	..
80⅜	48⅞	1	Atl G&WI	500	48½	48½	48½	..
65¼	50	5	Atl G&WI pf	100	54¼	54¼	54¼	..
51⅝	24⅝	1¶	Atl Refin	5300	28	27	27¾	28½
106	101	6	Atlas Pwd pf	10	101¼	101¼	101¼	..
37	24¼	1§	Atlas Stores	1000	25½	24¼	24½	..
263¼	91	4§	Auburn Auto	4100	96⅛	94	94	96½
10⅜	1⅜	..	Auto Sales	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
41¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	1400	68	66	66	70
9⅞	4¼	..	Aviation	3200	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	4½
			—B—					
38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	6200	30½	29⅜	29⅝	30¾
122⅛	90¼	7	Balt & O	4200	91½	89	90	92
84⅝	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	400	81¾	81¾	81¾	..
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	100	68	68	68	..
34	18⅝	2	Barnsdall A	1200	19¾	19	19⅜	20
92	67½	4	Beatrice	400	78	76⅝	76⅝	80½
109¼	101¼	7	Beatrice pf	300	108¾	108	108¾	108¾
70¼	49⅜	3	Beechnut	200	52	51½	52	..
6⅝	3⅝	2½	Belding H	200	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3½
57⅝	20	2	Bendix	4500	23¾	21¾	21¾	23
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	1400	45¾	44¼	44¼	46
110¼	75	6	Beth Steel	11200	80⅝	78¼	78¾	82½
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	200	129	128⅞	128⅞	..
41½	29	1½	Bl Knox	100	29	29	29	..
90⅞	60⅛	3¶	Borden	2000	72¾	71	71	73⅞
69	23½	1½	Bohn Alum	300	23½	23	23	..
50½	18	3	Borg Warner	1500	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	20¼
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	1400	15½	15	15⅛	16
35½	21	2	Briggs & Str	100	19	19	19	..
22¼	10	..	Brockway	1300	11¼	10¾	11¼	10¾
85	40	7	Brockway pf	20	55	55	55	..
78⅞	63⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	1200	71¼	69⅝	69¾	72⅞
98¾	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	200	93	93	93	93¼
178¼	115	5	Bklyn Un G	1100	119½	116	116	..
30⅝	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	1000	14	13½	13½	14
31⅞	19⅛	1	Bucyrus	900	9¾	19	19	20
43	29½	2½	Bucy cv pf	200	31½	31	31	32
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	500	9⅛	9	9	9¼
74	20⅛	..	Bullard	1800	25½	24¾	24¾	25¾
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	400	28	27⅞	27⅞	27¾
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	400	30½	30⅜	30⅜	..
48½	29⅛	2½	Bush Term	100	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	..
29⅜	12½	..	Butterick	200	14	14	14	14
112⅜	54	..	Byers	1600	62⅞	56⅛	56⅛	61
			—C—					
77½	55¼	4	Calif ack	100	58	58	58	58
2⅛	⅞	..	Callahan	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
30	13	2	Campbell	1400	15	14¾	14¾	..
89⅞	42⅛	..	Calu & Ariz	2200	43	42⅜	43	42¾
33⅝	10	..	Calu & Hecla	2100	10⅝	10⅜	10½	10⅝
75⅜	55	5	Canada Dry	1800	56	55⅜	55⅜	57
226¾	165¾	10	Can Pac	3500	175	172	173⅛	179⅝
52¼	48	..	Can Pac n wi	6000	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	44
34¼	19¾	2.80	Cannon Mills	200	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20
104¼	96	5	Caro C&O st	10	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
362	121¼	6	Case Thresh	7500	131¼	126¾	126¾	132
79¾	45	3	Caterpillar	300	45¾	45	45	46
60	9	3†	Celotex	400	10	9½	10	..
30½	30⅝	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	21½	21½	21½	..
315	200½	8¶	Cen of NJ	200	210¼	210¼	210¼	..
65⅜	37	6	Cerro de P	1500	37½	36½	37½	37¼
67⅞	18⅜	4.20	Checker Cab	1600	22¾	22	22	23½
51⅝	43⅜	2.50	Ches & Ohio	2500	46⅛	44⅜	44⅞	46¼
10	2⅜	..	Chi & Alton	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
10⅝	1⅞	..	Chi & Alt pf	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
17¾	7½	..	Chi Gt West	1600	29½	27⅞	27⅞	28⅝
52⅜	26	..	Chi Gt W pf	1800	30¼	27⅝	27⅝	29¾
26⅜	10	..	Chi H&SP	2000	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	11⅛
46¼	15⅝	..	Chi M&SP pf	2200	18¼	16⅛	16⅛	17½
89⅞	51	5	Chi & NW	800	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛	..
37	5⅛	..	Chi Pneu	100	13	13	13	..
125⅛	85	7	Chi RI	1000	87	85	85	89¼
104⅛	98	6	Chi RI 6%	100	101	101	101	..
67⅝	42½	2.40	Childs	100	43½	43½	43½	43⅝
43	19⅝	3	Chrysler	7200	21⅛	20⅝	20¼	21¼
49	38	3.60§	City Ice	200	38	38	38	38⅛
13¼	4⅛	½	City Stores	100	5	5	5	5¼
42	27	3½	City Stor A	10	29	29	29	27
20⅝	12¼	..	Col Bea Oil	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
191⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	600	177	175⅛	176⅛	178
52⅜	48½	3	Coca Cola A	400	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	..
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	400	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	55⅝
35¾	14	..	Collins&A	400	15½	15	15	..
77	32¾	2	Colo F&I	1800	38	36	38	40
95	63⅜	3	Colo South	700	65⅛	64⅛	65½	..
87	51	2	Colum Gas	9000	53⅛	50½	50¾	54⅛
199	108	5¶	Col Carbon	3500	116½	114¼	114¼	113
37⅝	12⅛	¾	Col Graph	1900	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	14⅛
40⅜	21	2	Com Cred	500	24	23⅜	24	25
95½	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	30	94	94	94	94
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred	400	38	37	37	38
27½	22	2	Com Cr pf B	30	25	25	25	..
87	80	6	Com Inv Tr cv pf	600	84	83	83	84
55	28⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	1800	30⅝	29⅜	30⅜	29½
23¼	4	..	Com Inv war	200	6	5	5	..
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	3500	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	22⅛
20¼	11⅛	.60	Commwlth So	4000	12⅛	11⅝	11¾	12
104⅞	99	6	Commwlth pf	1200	102⅛	102	102	102⅛
57	36	2	Conde Nast	100	36	36	36	..
19¾	10	..	Congoleum	2100	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
27⅜	14½	2	Con Film	1000	16⅛	15⅛	15⅜	16
28¼	17½	2	Con Film pf	1500	18⅞	17¾	17¾	..
136⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas	800	101⅞	99⅝	100¼	102
105½	99½	5	Con Gas pf	400	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	..
22½	11⅝	1.20	Container A	200	16⅜	16	16	16⅜
8½	3⅜	..	Container B	100	4½	4½	4½	..
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	600	25¾	24½	24½	26½
7	3	..	Cont Bak B	500	3⅜	3½	3½	3¾
71⅝	50	2½	Cont Can	1000	53⅛	52⅛	52⅛	53⅛
37⅞	11⅝	1	Cont Dia Fib	1200	13⅛	12¼	12¼	13¼
77⅝	50	2.40	Cont Ins	2300	52⅛	51¾	52	52⅛
8¼	2⅝	..	Cont Motors	400	3	3	3	3
30½	13⅝	..	Cont Oil	1200	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	14¾
40⅞	14¼	1	Cont Shares	900	15½	14½	14⅝	15⅝
111⅝	78½	3¶	Corn Prod	6000	81⅛	79¾	79¾	81½
151	140	7	Corn Prod pf	100	150¼	149⅛	149⅛	149¾
33	14⅜	..	Coty	800	14⅜	13	13	14⅛
18½	7½	1	Crown Zell	200	8½	8	8	..
93⅝	66	5¶	Crucible	200	68½	68½	68½	..
1	1	..	Cuba Cane Prod	2000	1⅛	1	1	..
9	3⅛	..	Cub Am S	200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	..
2⅛	½	..	Cub Dom S	100	½	½	½	..
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	500	41	40½	40½	41⅜
126⅛	105¼	6¶	Curtis Pub	300	109	107½	107½	109¾
14⅞	4⅜	..	Curtiss Wr	4000	5¼	5	5⅛	5¼
19¾	6¼	..	Curtiss Wr A	1500	7⅛	6⅝	6¾	7⅜
90½	52	3½§	Cutler	100	55½	55½	55½	60
			—D—					
43⅝	18¾	..	Davison	300	22	21⅛	21⅛	22½
38	10	2.40	Debenham	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
24½	20	7	Deere pf	200	23	23	23	..
181	146	9	Del & Hud	100	155½	155½	155½	157
153	110¼	6¶	Del Lac&W	200	111	111	111	..
80	45	..	Denv RG pf	300	48	48	48	N
254½	139	8	Diamond M	100	209½	209½	209½	..
10⅜	6¾	1	Dome Mines	600	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
30⅝	16	1.20	Dom Stores	800	16⅞	15⅜	16	16⅞
145¼	95¾	4¶	Dupont	19200	105	101½	101½	106⅝
106	100	5	Duquesne pf	100	105½	105½	105½	..
			—E—					
25½	8	1½§¶	Eastern RM	100	11	11	11	..
225¼	175¾	5¶	East Kodak	7500	200¼	193¼	193¼	200
37⅞	19	3	Eaton Axle	500	20½	20	20	21
..	46	6	Elec Auto Lt	6700	48½	45	45⅛	49
9¾	2¼	..	Elec Boat	200	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	..
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	41900	62½	57⅞	58⅛	63½
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	400	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
102	97¾	..	El P&L 6pf	100	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	..
79¼	58⅞	5	Elec Sto Bat	600	60⅝	58⅝	59⅛	61⅛
113	107½	7	End John pf	100	111	111	111	..
50⅜	39⅜	3	Equit Bldg	200	43	42½	42½	43⅝
63¾	35⅛	..	Erie	6900	37½	36¾	36¾	37½
67⅞	52	4	Erie 1 pf	200	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	52
62½	49½	4	Erie 2pf	100	49½	49½	49½	..
27½	22	1½	Ex Buffet	40	24	24	24	23⅝
			—F—					
50⅛	30¼	3	Fairb Morse	100	33	33	33	33½
27¼	7⅛	..	Fashion k	400	8⅛	7½	8⅜	..
38	22⅜	..	Fed Dept St	400	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	..
100⅞	96½	7	Fed M&S pf	1	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	..
12⅞	7	.80	Fed Motor T	100	7	7	7	..
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	300	31	30¼	30¼	31⅞
89¾	56	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	60
61⅝	46	2½	First Nat St	600	50½	49⅜	49⅜	52
5⅛	1⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
50⅛	15¼	2	Follansbee B	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
104⅛	60⅛	2	Foster & Wh	3400	75	70⅜	71⅛	76
50	23½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	1300	31	29⅜	29⅜	30½
57⅞	16⅛	4	Fox A	29900	41⅜	40	40⅜	42¼
55½	37	4¶	Freeport Tx	3900	40⅛	39	39⅛	41⅛
86	73	6¶	Fuller 2pf	50	75	73	73	..
			—G—					
11⅝	4	..	Gabriel A	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
80	65	5	Gamewell	100	59	59	59	..
7⅛	1⅝	..	Gardner H	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
16⅜	6⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	200	6½	6⅛	6⅛	7
111⅞	74½	4¶	Gen Am Tx	1200	77⅞	75⅞	75⅞	78⅜
71⅛	36	4	Gen Asphalt	1100	36	35⅜	35⅜	36⅛
30⅛	14¼	1	Gen Bronze	600	18	17⅛	17⅛	18⅛
74⅜	32	4	Gen Cable A	100	34	34	34	34½
109⅜	72	7	Gen Cable pf	10	73	73	73	72
101	98	6	Gen Stl C pf	3100	100	[illegible]	100	..
95⅝	59⅜	1.60	Gen Elec	106900	61⅝	60	60⅜	62

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 6	Oct. 4
61¼	46½	3	Gen Foods	4600	53⅛	52⅛	52⅛	54
18⅝	7	.30	Gen G&E A	1700	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
59⅜	40⅛	3	Gen Mills	100	47⅞	47⅜	47⅝	47⅝
100⅞	92⅝	5	Gen Mot pf	800	99⅛	98⅝	98⅝	100¼
54¼	37⅛	3¶	Gen Motors	81400	39⅞	37⅞	38	39⅞
44⅝	34	2.60	Gen Ital Ed	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	..
52⅛	28¼	6a	Gen2Pub Svc	3300	28¾	27⅛	28	..
21⅝	5	..	Gen Ad	500	8	7⅞	7⅞	..
51¼	27	..	Gen Theater	14000	27	25⅛	26	27½
106⅞	69⅛	5	Gen Ry Sig	300	71	70	70	71½
19⅝	7	..	Gen Realty	400	7⅜	7	7	7⅜
90	65¼	4¶	Gen Refrac	600	68	66¼	66¼	69
106⅛	49	5¶	Gillette	10600	55	53	53	55⅞
20⅞	8⅛	..	Gimbel2Br	2000	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	9⅛
82½	66⅞	7	Gimbel pf	100	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	..
38	12⅝	1.20	Glidden	900	14½	14	14½	14⅝
105⅛	90	7	Glidden ppf	10	90	90	90	..
19	5⅛	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1000	6¼	5⅜	6	6¼
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	6100	37⅛	35⅞	36⅛	37½
58⅛	17	..	Goodrich	1300	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	19⅛
104⅛	78	7	Goodrich pf	100	77	77	77	..
96⅞	45⅛	5	Goodyear	3600	48	44¾	44¾	47
28⅞	8½	..	Gotham Hos	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
82⅛	68	7	Gotham pf	50	70	70	70	70
13⅝	4⅝	..	Graham-P	500	5	4¾	5	5
59⅞	13⅝	2	Granby	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
52	30	1¶	Grand Silver	200	36	35⅛	37	..
50⅜	27	4	Granite City	200	39⅛	28	29½	..
43	29	1	Grant (WT)	800	30⅛	30	30½	31¾
102	67½	5	Grt Nor pf	3900	70½	67⅝	67¾	70
28⅜	18	.75	Grt Nor Ore	600	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜
34¼	16¼	1.40	Grt W Sug	200	16¼	16¼	16	..
28	6	..	Grisby Gru	4100	7	6⅝	6⅝	7
46½	20⅛	..	Gulf Mobile	500	22¾	21⅛	21⅛	..
98¼	85⅛	6	Gulf Mo pf	200	86½	86	86	87½
80	31¼	..	Gulf Steel	200	31¾	31¼	31¼	31¾
			—H—					
38	26	1½	Hack Wt	190	32	31½	31½	..
25¼	12½	..	Hahn Dpt St	10200	12⅜	11⅝	12⅛	12½
86½	71⅛	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	2000	80¼	79⅞	79⅞	80½
105	99	6	Hamiltn W pf	10	105	105	105	..
98	[illegible]	7	Hanna 1 pf	30	92	92	92	..
72¼	49⅜	2	Harbison	600	49⅛	48⅜	48⅜	..
20	7⅛	..	Hartman B	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
17⅜	4⅛	..	Hayes Body	100	5	5	5	5
85	60	3¶	Hercules P	200	65⅛	65	65	..
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	200	89	88½	98	89⅛
108¼	83⅛	4¶	Hershey pf	200	94⅛	94	94	95½
41⅛	26⅛	2½¶	Holland F	200	33½	33	33	34⅛
29	5	..	Houdaille B	400	6	5⅜	5⅜	6
116⅝	52¼	10¶	Houston Oil	3000	60⅝	56⅝	57⅝	61¼
41⅞	24	4¶	Howe Sound	300	26	25⅞	26	..
53⅝	41	3½	Hud Man	600	44⅛	44¼	44⅞	44⅜
62⅞	22⅜	.75	Hudson Mot	800	[illegible]	24½	24½	25
26⅝	10	..	Hupp Motors	2500	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
			—I—					
136¾	108	7	Ill Central	900	106	103½	104½	108
32	18⅜	2	Ind Oil & G	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	20⅛
17	3⅛	..	Indian Mot	300	3½	3⅜	3⅜	..
28⅜	6⅜	..	Indian Refin	3600	8⅜	7⅞	8	8⅜
124	73	5a	Ind Rayon	100	70	70	70	..
239	154⅛	4¶	Ingersonn R	100	192	192	192	192½
98	68	4	Inland Steel	100	72½	72½	72½	73¼
30⅞	9¼	4	Inspiration	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
17⅜	10⅛	.45	Insuran Sh	600	10½	10⅛	10⅛	..
39½	20⅝	..	Interboro RT	1100	32⅛	31	31	33⅛
8½	3⅜	..	Int Agri	700	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4½
67¼	52¼	7	Int Agri ppf	200	54	53	53	..
197½	152½	6§	Int Business	800	163¾	158	158	164¼
19¾	10	.25	Int Carriers	200	10½	10	10	..
75⅜	55¾	4	Int Cement	400	57	56¼	56¾	..
14⅛	4	..	Int Combus	800	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4⅜
78	30	..	Int Comb pf	300	60	55	55	64
115¾	64½	2½	Int Harv	4600	64⅛	63⅛	63⅜	66⅛
146½	140½	7	Int Harv pf	100	146	146	146	146¼
54	31⅛	2b	Int Hyd El	300	33⅛	32¾	33	33⅜
33	19	..	Int M Mar	800	19	18⅝	18⅝	19⅛
44⅞	19⅛	1	Int Nickel	17500	21	19⅞	20	21¼
86	52	7	Int Paper 7%	50	50	50	50	52
31⅛	13⅛	2.40	Int P&P A	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	14
18	5	..	Int P&P C	300	5	5	5	5⅜
86	46	7	Int P&P pf n	700	49⅛	46	49⅛	80
101	75	6	Int Print I pf	110	83⅛	82	82	..
45¾	34¾	3	Int Salt	400	38	37⅛	37⅛	..
77⅜	28¼	2	Int Tel & T	15800	30½	29⅜	30¼	30¾
28⅞	15⅝	1	Interlake	2500	17	16⅝	17	..
40	18	2	Inter Dep St	500	21¼	21	21	22⅞
29	12	2	Inv Equ	600	12½	12	12	12½
			—J—					
148⅜	70	3	Johns Man	2600	74	72½	73¾	76
123½	118½	7	Jones & L pf	50	122	120¾	122	121
5½	1	..	Jordan Mot	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
			—K—					
41½	20	2.50	Kayser	100	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	20¼
6⅛	1⅞	..	Kelly Spring	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
42	19¼	..	Kelly Spr 8%	100	20½	20½	20½	..
38⅞	21⅝	2	Kelsey Wh	1000	24	23½	24	..
26⅜	7½	..	Kelvinator	4200	11⅛	9¾	9¾	10⅜
89	50	6¶	Kendall p	10	55	55	55	50
62⅜	27¼	2	Kennecott	14200	29⅞	28⅛	28⅜	29¾
8½	1⅜	..	Kolster Rad	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
36⅜	26¼	1.60	Kresge	400	28¾	28	28	29⅛
35⅜	23¼	1.60	Kreuger Toll	3400	26⅞	26⅛	26½	26⅜
48⅛	21	1§	Kroger	2900	27⅞	26½	26⅜	28½
			—L—					
17½	7¼	..	Leh V Coal	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
37¼	22½	3	Leh V Coal pf	100	22½	22½	22½	23
84⅞	54	3½¶	Leh Val RR	900	56	56	56	57
97¼	66½	3	Lehman	600	66⅞	66	66	68
49¼	20	..	Lima Loco	200	21	21	21	25
81⅞	52⅝	4	Liquid Car	800	60	58⅛	58½	62
95¾	42⅛	3	Loews Inc	6000	68⅛	65⅝	65⅝	68¼
112⅝	85⅝	6½	Loews pf ww	100	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	..
70¼	50½	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles	300	56⅜	55¼	56⅛	58
51¼	33	1¾	LouG&E A	500	34	34	34	34⅛
138⅛	115	7	Louis & N	1300	114¾	106¼	107	..
12	7	..	Lou Oil Ref	300	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	8
44⅞	16¾	2	Ludlum Steel	1600	18	17⅛	18	18⅛
99¾	65	6½	Lud S cv pf	200	65	65	65	65
			—M—					
89½	61	4¶	McKeesport	1900	77	75⅛	76¾	78¼
83	80¼	4	MacKay pf	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	51
159¼	109	2¶	Macy	600	116	114¼	114½	117⅞
52⅛	25¾	2	Magma Cop	100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	27
13	4⅛	..	Mallinson	200	6	5⅜	5⅜	6
55½	46½	7	Man Elv gtd	10	60	60	60	63
42½	24	.80	Man Elv mg	400	37⅛	37	37	38⅛
55	27¼	2¶	Marlin Rock	600	28⅜	27¼	27¼	28
30⅞	7¼	..	Marmon	500	7⅜	7¼	7¼	..
48⅛	35¼	2½	Marshall F	300	38	37⅛	38	38¼
6	3	..	Mart-Parry	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
51⅝	32⅜	2	Math Alkali	1600	35⅞	35⅜	35½	36½
61⅜	38	2§	May Dept S	600	38	37¼	37⅜	38¼
23	7	1	Maytag	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
37	16⅛	..	Mex Seabd	16400	18¼	17⅛	18	18½
33⅞	10	1½	Miami Cop	400	10⅛	10	10½	10½
77	49½	2½¶	Mich Steel	100	52	52	52	..
33	19⅝	2	Mid Cont	5600	20⅝	20	20	20¾
53	21⅝	3	Midland St	600	25⅞	25	25	25⅞
110	84	8	Midland pf	200	85½	85½	85½	87⅛
76½	41	3¶	Min Hon'well	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	..
28⅜	6½	..	Min Moline	2000	9	8⅝	8¾	9
2⅛	⅜	..	Min & StL	100	¾	¾	¾	⅝
59⅛	50	4	Minn & CCM ll	90	50	50	50	..
66⅝	29⅜	2	Mo K&T	500	30½	30	30	31⅜
108⅜	92	7	Mo K&T pf	200	92¾	91¼	91¼	..
98⅛	50½	..	Mo Pac	1000	50½	49	49	51
145½	110	5	Mo Pac pf	300	110½	110	110	112
40	16	..	Mohawk	100	17	17	17	..
63⅜	30	1§	Monsanto	1500	33	30	32	34⅝
49⅞	26⅜	3	Mont W	35700	26	24⅜	25	24⅞
11⅝	1½	..	Mot M[illegible]	300	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜	2½
81	34	2	Motor Prod	100	38	38	38	..
34	17½	2	Motor Wheel	1200	18¼	17½	17½	18¾
20¾	8	..	Mullins Body	200	9	9	9	..
25¼	11⅛	3§	Murray Body	2000	14	13⅛	13⅛	..
			—N—					
58½	29¼	4	Nash Mot	1200	31¾	30⅝	30⅝	31¼
26¼	9½	1½	Nat Acme	1000	9⅝	9½	9½	10⅛
20	4¾	..	Nat Bellas H	300	6	6	6	7
93	71	2.80	Nat Bisc	4300	81½	80½	80⅝	82⅛
83½	38¼	3¶	Nat Cash R	1700	40	38⅛	39	39¾
62	45¼	2§	Nat Dairy	12700	48¾	47⅝	47⅝	49⅜
90	82¾	7	Nat Dept pf	70	82¾	82¾	82¾	..
39½	24½	2	Nat Distil	1200	27	26¼	26¼	..
189½	119	5¶	Nat Lead	400	122	121½	122	123½
144	138⅛	7	Nat Lead pf A	10	141½	141½	141½	141½
58¾	32	1	Nat Pw & Lt	15300	39⅜	37⅜	37⅜	40¼
1½	¾	..	Nat Ry Mx 2pf	100	¾	¾	¾	..
124¼	95¾	5	Nat Supply	100	95¾	95¾	95¾	..
116	106½	7	Nat Sup pf	10	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
41⅞	20¼	1	Nat Tea	100	22	22	22	..
32⅜	10⅜	1	Nev Cons	3100	11⅜	11	11	11⅜
58	27	..	Newton Steel	300	28	27½	27½	..
47	37⅛	3.60	NY Air Br	100	39	39	39	..
144	92	6	NY C&StL	700	92¼	91½	91½	..
110¾	103½	6	NY C&StL pf	100	103½	103½	103½	..
324	174¾	5	NY&Harlem	50	191¼	188	190	202
128⅛	95¼	6	NY NH&H	2900	99	97¾	98	100
135⅛	116	7	NY NH&H pf	200	118	117⅜	117⅜	..
17¼	6⅛	..	NY Ont&W	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
4⅛	1½	..	NY Ry pf	600	1½	1½	1½	..
265	213¼	10	Norf & West	300	224¼	221	221	223
132⅞	87½	10a	No Am	17700	95⅛	90⅛	90¾	96⅛
57	51	3	No Am pf	300	55⅜	55¼	55¼	..
105⅛	100¾	6	No Am Ed pf	100	105	105	105	105⅛
15⅝	6⅜	..	No Am Aviat	2300	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
97	59⅛	5	No Pac	3300	62	59⅞	60	60⅞
50⅛	42	3	Nor'west Tel	10	50	50	50	49
			—O—					
32	22⅛	2	Ohio Oil	3600	24¾	24	24	24⅛
24⅜	19⅛	..	Oilwell	100	19½	19½	19½	19½
34⅞	6½	..	Oliver Farm	2300	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅞
90⅜	45½	6	Oliver ppf	300	46⅛	46	46	..
46⅛	12	3	Oliver cv pf	500	12¼	12	12	..
80⅜	55	2½	Otis Elev	1600	61¼	59⅝	59⅝	62¼
38⅞	20⅜	2½	Otis Steel	300	20½	20⅜	20⅜	20½
74⅜	53	4	Outlet Co	40	60	60	60	..
			—P—					
19⅞	6¾	..	Pac Coast	200	7	7	7	..
74⅞	52⅛	2	Pac Gas	1700	55	53⅛	53⅛	54¼
107⅞	71⅛	3	Pac Lighting	200	73½	73	73	74
30	20⅛	..	Pac Mills	130	20⅝	20¼	20¼	..
178	130	7	Pac Tel&Tel	30	135	132	135	135½
23⅜	10⅛	1	Packard M	8000	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	11¼
67½	50½	..	Pan-Am B	400	52	52	52	52
77¼	48⅝	4	Paramount	9000	53⅛	51⅛	51⅛	53⅞
26⅛	5	.60	Parmalee Tr	1100	6⅜	5⅝	5⅝	6¼
9	2⅜	..	Pathe Exch	400	3½	3½	3½	..
19⅝	5	..	Pathe Ex A	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
32⅞	9⅛	..	Patino M	2200	13⅝	12½	12⅜	13⅜
56⅝	26⅛	1	Penick & F	800	36½	36¼	36⅛	37
12	5	..	Penn Dix C	600	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
80	47⅝	3	J C Penney	900	49¼	48½	48½	50
101¾	43½	6	Penney pf	200	100½	100¼	100½	99¾
86⅝	68¼	4	Penn RR	9200	70¾	69⅞	69½	70⅞
164½	125	6¶	Pere Marq	700	125	122	122	126
27¼	14½	1.50	Petroleum	2800	15¼	14⅝	15	15⅛
44⅞	27⅞	3	Phelps Dodge	600	28½	28	28	28⅞
104	103⅛	6	Phil Co pf n	100	103½	103½	103½	..
57⅞	50⅛	3	Phila Co 6p	300	55⅞	55½	55½	55⅛
25⅛	11⅝	..	Phila Read	800	15⅛	14⅝	14½	15⅝
44⅜	24⅝	2§¶	Phillips Pet	1200	26¼	25½	25⅛	26⅜
70⅛	10	..	Phoenix H	100	10	10	10	..
2½	¾	..	Pierce Oil	100	1	1	1	..
52	14⅛	..	Pierce Oil pf	300	20⅛	20	20	..
7⅛	2¼	..	Pierce Pet	400	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
37⅜	27	2¶	Pillsbury	400	32	31½	31⅛	32¼
78½	35⅜	..	Pitts Coal	100	37	37	37	37
45	30½	..	Pitts Ter pf	100	34	34	34	..
22⅛	17	1.40¶	Pitts Scr&B	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜
121⅛	75	6	Pits WV	100	75	75	75	..
22⅞	20⅛	..	Pittston	500	20¼	20	20	..
34⅝	20⅜	2	Poore & Co B	1000	23⅛	22	22⅛	23⅝
103	77	7	Post Tel pf	800	74	72⅛	72⅛	75
54	27	2¶	Prairie O&G	1000	27⅛	26⅜	26⅜	27
60	36	3¶	Prairie P L	800	36⅛	34⅞	34⅞	36
16⅝	5⅛	..	Press Steel	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
78⅛	52⅝	2	Proctor & G	800	70	69⅛	69⅛	70⅛
107⅞	105	..	Proctor & G pf	200	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	..
11⅞	5	..	Prod & Ref	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
40	26½	..	Prod & R pf	10	25½	25½	25½	26
123⅝	81½	3.40	Pub Serv	4200	88⅛	86⅛	86⅛	89
99¼	91⅝	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	99⅛	99	99	99⅝
117	106⅛	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	117	117	117	117
135	121	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	135¼	135¼	135¼	..
112	107¼	8	Pub Sv EG pf	100	110¼	110¼	110¼	110½
89⅛	59⅛	4	Pullman	1300	62⅛	61	61	62½
8½	1⅛	..	Punta Sug	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
27¼	16⅛	1.50	Pure Oil	400	18	17⅛	17⅝	18¼
114¼	104⅛	8	Pure Oil pf	10	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 6	Oct. 4
88⅝	52	4	Purity Bk	300	60	57	57	61
			—R—					
69⅝	25⅛	..	Radio	93000	27¼	25⅛	25⅛	27⅞
57	52⅝	3.50	Radio pf A	200	54½	54½	54½	..
85	54¼	5	Radio pf B	1000	61	58⅝	59⅝	60
50	19	..	Radio Keith	42500	25⅛	23⅞	23⅞	25⅜
58⅛	22⅛	2.60	Raybestos	400	24	23⅜	23⅜	24
141½	98	4	Reading	800	97⅛	96⅛	97	..
57	47⅞	2	Reading 2pf	100	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	..
64⅞	34⅞	5	Real Silk H	800	43⅛	41⅜	41⅜	44
46⅛	23	1.60	Rem Rand	9200	24	23⅜	23⅞	24⅜
100⅞	92	7	Rem Rd 1pf	100	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	..
14⅞	8⅛	.80¶	Reo Motors	600	12⅞	12	12⅜	12⅛
79⅛	24	..	Repub Stl	1500	25⅞	25	25	26
95¼	72⅛	6	Repub Stl pf	100	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	74⅞
30	10	..	Revere C&B	300	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	..
34⅜	16	2	Ry Metal	100	17	17	17	..
28⅛	7⅛	..	Richfield Oil	1200	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
25⅛	8⅜	..	Rio Grande O	800	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
48⅜	27¼	2.30	Rossia Ins	2000	30⅜	28⅛	28⅞	..
56⅛	43⅜	3.21	Royal Dutch	1000	45⅜	45⅛	45⅛	45⅞
			—S—					
122¾	57¼	5	Safeway S	800	66¼	65⅛	65⅛	67½
109⅞	x97	7	Safew S 7%	50	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	..
57¼	33⅛	2¶	St Joseph	100	34	34	34	..
118⅞	70½	8	St L2& SF	600	71½	68	68	72
94⅜	85	5	StL SW pf	200	83½	83½	83½	..
31¾	16	2	Savage A	400	18½	17⅞	18⅛	..
12½	2⅝	..	Seabd AL	600	3	2⅞	3	3
100⅞	56	2½	Sears Roe	2500	59	55¼	55⅝	59½
23	7	..	Sec Nat Inv	100	7¾	7	7¾	7⅛
82¾	58½	5	Sec Nat pf	100	61¾	61¾	61	..
3⅛	1⅜	..	Seneca Cop	300	1⅜	1	1⅜	..
13½	4⅝	..	Servel	400	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
52	30⅛	1¶	Shattuck	600	32½	30⅞	30⅞	33
25½	11	..	Shell Union	1200	12	11½	11⅝	12¼
106⅛	86	5.50	Shell Un pf	800	87⅛	87	87	..
35	8⅝	..	Shubert Th	100	11½	11½	11½	12
94⅝	18⅛	..	Simmons	1000	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	19¾
37	14	1.60	Simms Pet	300	14¾	14¼	14⅝	15
32	16	2¶	Sinclair	400	17⅛	16⅝	16¾	17½
42	32½	2	Skelly Oil	600	23¾	23	23	23⅝
118	95½	5.50	Sol Am pf ww	400	110½	110¼	110¼	..
72	52⅝	2	So Calif Ed	300	54	53⅞	53⅞	54¼
127	108	6	So Pacific	2200	108¼	106½	107	109
30⅞	11¾	2¶	So PR Sug	300	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	12
136⅜	70⅜	8	So Railway	2000	71	69⅝	70⅛	71
101	88⅞	5	So Ry pf	600	88⅞	88⅜	88⅜	..
37⅜	19⅞	..	Spang Chal	100	31	31	31	..
30⅛	13⅛	1	Sparks With	600	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	16⅛
10½	4	..	Spear & Co	120	4	4	4	..
52	10⅛	3	Spiegel May	100	11	11	11	11⅝
29¼	16⅜	1.50	Sta Brands	9500	18¼	17¼	17¼	18⅜
104	96½	..	Sta Gas 6%pf	100	101	101	101	101½
129¼	84⅛	3.50	Sta Gas	2500	88¾	85⅛	86	90
67	61⅞	4	Sta Gas pf	1000	67	66⅞	67	66⅞
15½	5	..	Sta Inv	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
106¼	98	5	Sta Oil Ex pf	100	106	106	106	..
75	54¼	2.50§	Sta Oil Calif	1000	56¼	55⅛	55⅛	56¼
49	22	2	Stan Oil Kan	400	23½	23	23	..
84⅞	57⅛	1¶	Stan Oil NJ	15000	60⅛	58⅞	59¼	60¾
40⅞	26¾	1.60	Sta Oil NY	3000	29¼	28½	28¾	29⅞
47⅜	23⅛	2¶	Starret Co	100	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	..
20½	7	..	Sterling	600	7⅛	6¾	6¾	7⅝
14¾	10⅜	1.20	Sterling pf	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
48	35¾	3	Ster cv pf	400	36	35⅞	35⅞	36
47	19½	2	St-Warner	1000	21¼	20½	20½	21½
113⅝	68⅛	4	Stone & Web	700	70	66¼	68	71
47⅛	25¼	3	Studebaker	800	27½	26¾	26¾	28⅛
70	50	1§	Sun Oil	100	55	55	55	..
45⅛	35½	2½	Superheater	100	37½	37½	37½	38
29⅜	7⅜	..	Super Steel	100	8½	8½	8½	..
15⅞	8½	1	Sweets Co	100	11	11	11	..
			—T—					
26¼	15⅜	1.20¶	Telautograph	100	49	49	49	49
17	8⅛	1	Tenn Cop	600	10	9⅞	9⅞	9½
60½	43⅜	3	Tex Co	9400	45¾	44⅞	45	46
67⅜	48⅛	4	Tex Gulf S	6400	56⅜	54½	55⅛	55½
14⅛	6⅛	..	Tex & P Coal	700	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
32⅜	13⅝	..	Tex & P LT	3700	17¾	16⅞	16⅞	18
36¼	17⅜	1.60	Thatcher	500	18⅛	18	18	18½
48	40	3.60	Thatch cv pf	100	418	418	418	..
26⅞	9	..	Thermoid	500	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	..
46⅜	24	2	Third Nat Inv	100	28	28	28	28
49⅝	39⅜	3.50	Thom Star pf	200	39	39	39	..
39⅜	15	2.40	Thomp Prod	200	17½	17½	17½	..
94½	83	5	Tidewater pf	100	86	86	86	..
17⅛	10⅛	.60	Tidewat As	2400	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 6	Oct. 4
21⅛	10⅜	.80	Timken-Det	1100	10½	10⅛	10⅛	11
89¼	55⅛	3	Timken	300	58	56⅛	56⅛	60
25⅜	19	1*	Transamer	11500	20⅝	19⅜	20	21
28⅝	9½	1	Trans & W	1300	10⅛	10	10	..
30⅛	9⅝	..	Tri-Cont	500	10⅛	10	10⅛	10⅛
96⅛	89⅛	6	Tri-Cont pf	100	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	..
37⅛	25	1.20¶	Truscon S	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	..
			—U—					
138	83	5	Underwood	400	84	82	82	..
106⅜	60⅛	2.60	Un Carbide	16100	68¾	66⅛	66⅛	70
50	33⅜	2¶	Un Oil Cal	700	35⅜	34	34⅛	..
242¾	200	10	Un Pacific	1400	205⅛	204	204⅛	207⅛
38⅛	25⅛	1.60	Un Tk Car	300	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	..
99	37⅞	..	Uni Air T	53900	40⅞	37⅞	37⅞	41⅞
77⅞	56	3	Uni Air T pf	200	58⅞	58⅛	58⅛	60
58⅜	36	1.60	Uni Biscuit	600	42½	42	42	42⅜
84	40	2	Unit Carbon	2200	40⅞	40	40	41⅞
52	25	.50	Unit Corp	51500	27⅛	26	26	27⅜
53½	46⅜	3	Unit Corp pf	300	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
11	1⅜	..	Uni Dyew'd	30	3½	3½	3½	..
58	38	7	Uni Dye pf	10	52	52	52	..
19⅞	4	..	Uni El Coal	800	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	..
105	73	4	Uni Fruit	1900	77⅞	75⅛	75⅛	77¾
49⅜	31¼	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	13400	34⅛	32⅜	32⅜	34⅛
82⅞	22	2	Uni Piece Dye	300	25	24	25	24⅝
32⅞	12⅝	..	US & For Sec	700	13	12½	12½	..
101	85½	6	US & For S pf	100	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	..
30⅛	13	2	US Hoffman	100	14	14	14	..
139⅜	39	6¶	US Ind Alco	300	62½	62	62	65
26	9	..	US Lea A	400	11½	11½	11½	12
38⅛	18½	2	US Pipe&Fd	6600	30⅛	28⅛	28⅛	30⅛
75½	40⅛	5	US Realty	1600	41⅜	40½	40½	40⅝
35	14	..	US Rubber	1700	16	15⅛	15⅛	16⅞
63⅞	29½	..	US Rub 1 pf	100	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	31
198⅜	101⅜	7	US Steel	93000	156	153⅛	153⅜	156⅜
151¼	141	7	US Steel pf	900	150	149¾	149⅜	150⅛
9	2¾	..	Univ Pipe	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
45¾	30	2b	Util P&Lt A	1700	32½	31½	31⅝	32½
			—V—					
7⅛	1½	..	Vadsco	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
143¼	49⅞	3	Vanadium	65400	59½	55⅜	56½	60⅛
22	7	..	Van Raalte	200	7	7	7	..
8⅞	2½	..	Va-C-Chem	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
70¼	38	..	Va IC&C pf	200	70	70	70	..
156	66	4	Vulcan	40	63	63	63	64
			—W—					
89¼	64⅜	5	Wabash pf A	100	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	68
31⅜	24¼	1.50	Waldorf	300	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	25⅝
42⅜	20	2	Walworth	500	22½	21½	21½	23½
54	21½	..	Ward Bk A	1300	27½	27½	27½	..
80¼	19¼	..	Warner Br A	17000	22	21	21⅛	22½
27	8⅜	..	Warner Quin	5500	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8½
63½	39¼	3	Warren Br	2900	40⅝	39⅝	40	42
43⅜	23¼	2	Warren F&P	100	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	..
29⅞	22½	2	Wesson O	200	25	25	25	..
110	99	7	W Pen El A	10	108	108	108	..
104	97¼	6	W Pen El pf	50	102	102	102	..
112½	105½	7	W Pen E 7%	50	111¾	111¾	111¾	112
118½	113½	7	W Pen P 7%	50	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	..
50	30	4	Wn Dairy A	300	30	30	30	..
24⅛	7	..	Wn Dairy B	200	7½	7½	7½	..
36	15½	..	Wn Md	1000	17¼	17	17	18
53½	32	..	Wn Pac pf	100	33½	33½	33½	..
219⅜	148	8	Wn Union	2400	150½	147½	150½	151
52	35¼	2	Westg A B	1100	36½	36⅛	36⅛	..
201½	123⅜	5	Westg Elec	63300	129½	123⅜	123½	130
197¾	125	5	Westg El pf	165	126½	125½	125½	..
48⅞	23⅜	1	Weston In	600	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
43	27⅛	2	White Mot	300	29	29	29	30
54⅞	36⅛	4¶	White Rock	700	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44½
11	4⅞	..	Willys-Over	1800	5⅜	5	5	5⅛
13	7	..	Wilson A	300	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	..
72⅜	51⅛	2.40	Woolworth	11500	65⅜	62½	63½	65½
93	78	6	Wor Pump B	300	90	90	90	90
81	67⅞	4	Wrigley	100	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	69¾
169	67¼	..	Wor Pump	4600	91	85½	85½	92¼
103	88	7	Wor Pump A	200	97	97	97	..
			—Z—					
32¾	12⅝	..	Yel Truck	8300	14¾	13⅞	13⅞	15
			—Y—					
47	32¼	3	Young S&W	700	36	35½	36	36⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script.

BANKS ARE BUYING BONDS

550 banks have increased their purchases of utility and industrial bonds by $567,000,000 this year over last year. Is there a more forceful, more authentic way to say *"Now is the time to buy good bonds"*?

Associated Gas and Electric Company 5% Gold Debenture Bonds, due 1968, are below average in price—above average in security. Interest earned 2.01 times overall after depreciation.

We believe this sound security will not long be available at current prices . . . to yield 5½%.

Active market on New York Curb Exchange.

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General Utility Securities
Incorporated
61 Broadway, New York

GOOD REBOUND TAKING PLACE IN WHEAT MART

Buying Increase on Bursting of Russian Scare Bubble—Fodder Crop Short

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—A revulsion of speculative feeling occurred in the wheat trade following the bursting of the Russian short selling bubble, which due to overemphasis was responsible for a near panic the latter part of September, prices advancing sharply on the most general buying there has been in some time.

Eastern interests are said to have formed a pool for the purpose of advancing wheat, and thus help to stabilize the business situation in general. At all events, there was heavy and persistent buying of wheat at Chicago.

Russia Not Important Factor

Foreign markets advanced rapidly at times, and there was a varied assortment of news from the other side. Now it is said France is trying to prevent Russia from dumping wheat in that country, proposing to bar Russian wheat except on special license. Dry weather in Australia is a factor abroad, but conditions in both Argentina and Australia are still promising good average yields. Russia shipped nearly 4,000,000 bushels wheat for the week, but it is believed the total from Russia will not exceed 48,000,000 bushels wheat, which after all is only a fraction of the total European needs. As a matter of fact, Europe cannot long defer the buying of wheat in liberal quantities from North America. However, on such business Canada will doubtless get the lion's share.

Feedings of wheat are becoming pretty general in nearly every state, and the disappearance of wheat through domestic channels this coming season will break all records if current estimates are verified by actual results. Corn has advanced faster than wheat this week, which puts a premium on the use of wheat for feed.

Shortage of Fodder Crops

Cash markets all continue firm relatively in this country, and while receipts have continued liberal, there is little distress indicated anywhere, a much different situation existing in this respect than was the case a year ago. In Canada also there is a rapid movement of wheat down the lakes, and while clearances for the week from North America were smaller than recently, the wheat is going out in substantial volume, with no blockades or embargoes yet reported.

An interesting feature of the corn situation is the fact that other fodder and feed crops are so short. Figuring hay, alfalfa and grain sorghums in terms of corn, there is a shortage of 301,000,000 bushels, compared with a year ago, making a total shortage of 933,000,000 bushels. This is an enormous loss, and shows how essential will be the supplies of wheat and other grains before the end of the crop year. It is estimated that stocks of corn on the farms are much smaller than a year ago and that the carryover will be the smallest in years. Private estimates for October range from 1,942,000,000 to 2,092,000,000 bushels. As expected, these estimates were somewhat larger than a month ago.

GOOD MASSACHUSETTS UTILITIES EARNINGS

Holders of Massachusetts Utilities Associates common voting trust shares have received data from the voting trustees, showing that net income after all charges and preferred dividends available for the common shares and participating preferred stock for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1930, was $282,264, which compares with net for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1929, of $252,707, and with $196,162 in the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1928. It is estimated that net for the full 1930 year will exceed $380,000.

The company's business is steadily growing. Connected motor load had increased from 89,123 h. p. on Dec. 31, 1926, to 109,099 h. p. as of Aug. 31, 1930, and customers in the same period had increased from 154,040 to 181,940.

Financial position is improving. Quick assets at the end of last year totaled $5,787,179 against current liabilities of $2,153,678. Only four out of 46 underlying companies have any mortgage indebtedness. It is estimated that reserves will exceed $6,000,000 by Dec. 31, 1930.

CONTINENTAL BAKING PROFIT

Continental Baking Corp. and subsidiaries in 12 weeks ended Sept. 13, 1930, earned net income after all charges including depreciation, taxes, interest and proportion of earnings applicable to stock not owned in subsidiary companies, of $1,515,612 and balance after preferred dividend requirements, of $578,035, equivalent to $2.05 a share on 281,813 common class "A" shares. No comparison is available, reports in previous years covering the 17 weeks ending about the middle of October.

STANDARD OIL ISSUE PENDING

A special meeting of stockholders of Standard Oil Company of Ohio has been called for Oct. 13 to vote on the issuance of $12,000,000 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock. Public offering is expected to be made of the new stock. The present 7 per cent preferred issue, of which there is $7,000,000 outstanding, will be called for redemption on Jan. 15. The new issue, which will be $100 par value, will be callable at $107.50.

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY

Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway report for August cost of service in excess of revenue of $531,495 compared with $361,650 in August, 1929. For the two months of the trustees' fiscal year ended Aug. 31, cost of service exceeded revenue by 955,790 compared with excess cost of service for the same two months a year ago of $647,554.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., reports for August net income after all charges of $721,434, compared with net income of $857,404 in August, 1929. Net income after all charges for the first eight months of this year amounted to $1,432,268, compared with net income of $1,725,545 in the corresponding period of 1929.

MINNEAPOLIS MOLINE HARVESTER

MINNEAPOLIS—Relative to rumors that Minneapolis Moline Harvester Co. is considering a merger plan, President MacFarland said: "I do not know of any plan of that kind affecting this company. Some months ago rumors were current here that Minneapolis Moline and Deere, and later that Minneapolis Moline and Case, were to merge. But nothing materialized."

RAINBOW LUMINOUS PRODUCTS

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Curb Exchange has sent a questionnaire to members requesting a report on their transactions in the Class "A" and "B" common stocks of Rainbow Luminous Products, Inc., from Sept. 24, to Oct. 1. Piperno & Co., suspended by the curb yesterday for inability to meet its obligations, had a market interest in the shares, and trading in them was temporarily suspended yesterday.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

NEW YORK—Bankers Trust Company, as of Sept. 24 reports total resources of $793,681,000, gross deposits of $593,329,000, and capital, surplus and undivided profits of $112,381,000, compared with June 30 figures of $879,294,000 resources, $732,006,000 deposits, and $111,321,000 capital funds. The increase of $959,000 in undivided profits, from June 30 to Sept. 24, coupled with a dividend declaration of $1,877,000 during the period represents profits of $2,836,000.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS

CHICAGO—Chicago & Eastern Illinois reports for the eight months ended Aug. 31 net loss of $1,812,033 after taxes and charges, compared with net income of $315,599 in the like period of 1929, equal to $1.43 a share on the 220,461 shares of 6 per cent preferred, on which there is an accumulation of unpaid dividends. August net loss was $209,944, compared with $250,037 in August a year ago.

BUYS RAILROAD FOR $4000

TOPEKA, Kan.—L. W. Warner, Topeka, bought at auction for $4000 Leavenworth & Topeka Railroad, which consists of 37 miles of right of way and tracks. He had to post $50,000 bonds and agree to keep the road in operation six years. It is assigned to Union Pacific under the Commerce Commission consolidation plan.

BANK OF JAPAN CUTS RATE

NEW YORK—The Bank of Japan has reduced its discount rate to 5.11 per cent from 5.48 per cent. The latter rate was in effect since Oct. 10, 1927.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK

Stocks: Weak; pivital shares at new lows.

Bonds: Irregular; Brazilian leads decline in South American issues.

Curb: Weak; Electric Bond & Shares broke more than 4 points.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; Brazilian weak.

Cotton: Quiet; awaiting Wednesday's Government report.

Sugar: Higher; firm spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; decreased visible and frost Argentina.

Corn: Firm; poor Nebraska husking returns.

Cattle: Strong to higher.

Hogs: Higher.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
December	.81¼	.83¼	.80⅞	.82⅞
March	.85	.86⅞	.84¾	.86¼
May	.88¼	.90⅛	.87¾	.89¼
Corn				
December	.83¾	.85⅞	.83¼	.85¾
March	.84¾	.87⅜	.84⅛	.87
May	.87	.89¼	.86¼	.89
Oats				
December	.83¾	.85⅞	.83¼	.85⅞
March	.41⅛	.41¾	.40⅞	.41¼
May	.42½	.43	.42⅛	.42⅜
Lard				
October	11.60	11.60	11.55	11.55b
December	10.75	10.75	10.62	10.72
January	10.67	10.67	10.65	10.65b

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	.76¾	.75	.76	.76⅜
December	.79⅛	.77⅜	.78½	.79
May	.85⅜	.83⅜	.84⅝	.85⅛

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	.77⅜	.75⅜	.76¾	.76½
October	.76¾	.75	.76	.76⅜

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
October	10.07	10.14	10.07	10.08	10.19
December	10.32	10.38	10.32	10.36	10.44
January	10.44	10.50	10.44	10.47	10.51
March	10.64	10.73	10.63	10.64	10.71
May	10.86	10.92	10.83	10.84	10.92
July	10.96	11.07	10.98	11.00	11.05

Spots 10.25 down 10 points. Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	9.90	10.15	9.90	10.08	10.13
December	10.39	10.40	10.33	10.35	10.41
January	10.45	10.50	10.43	10.45	10.52
March	10.64	10.66	10.62	10.64	10.70
May	10.83	10.89	10.80	10.83	10.90
July	10.95	11.02	10.95	10.97	11.02

Tone at close, quiet.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	10.31b	10.31	10.31	10.31	10.30b
December	10.51	10.51	10.39	10.46	10.50
January	10.55	10.50	10.55	10.57	10.62
March	10.73	10.81	10.73	10.74	10.79
May		10.92	10.94	10.92	11.00
July	11.05	11.10	11.05	11.08	11.12

b Bid. Tone at close quiet.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	5.47	5.49	5.47	.548	5.55
December	5.57	5.58	5.57	5.58	5.64
January	5.62	5.64	5.61	5.63	5.69
March	5.74	5.57	5.73	5.74	5.80
May	5.84	5.85	5.82	5.83	5.90
July	5.93	5.94	5.91	5.91	5.99

Spots 5.62, down 5 points. Tone at close quiet. Sales 7000; (American) 3700.

MID-WEST LOADINGS ESTIMATE

CHICAGO—Midwest Shippers Advisory Board estimates loadings of 28 principal commodities in its territory during the fourth quarter at 1,150,363 cars, a decrease of 143,479 or 11 per cent from 1,293,842 in the like 1929 quarter. The territory includes Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, northern Michigan and western Indiana.

TINPLATE PRICES LOWER

American Sheet & Tin Plate Company has opened its books for the first half of 1931 on tin plate which is quoted $5, Pittsburgh, and $5.10, Gary. This is a reduction of 25 cents per base box. Prices are effective as of Oct. 1 and are the lowest since April, 1923, when the price was advanced to $5.50 from $4.95.

BURLINGTON RAILROAD

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad reports for eight months ended Aug. 31 net income of $13,771,982 after taxes and charges, equal to $6.96 a share on the 1,708,391 shares, compared with $18,092,775, or $10.59 a share, in the like period of 1929. August net income was $3,910,061, compared with $3,622,766 in August, 1929.

WHEAT LOWER DUE TO RAIN REPORTS

CHICAGO (AP)—Rain in parts of Australia and Argentina, as well as in domestic winter wheat territory, led to lower prices early today for wheat. Corn also declined, as aggresive support which at times developed in corn failed to offset the effect of wheat weakness.

Opening ⅜c to 1⅛c down, wheat afterward showed but little power to rally. Corn started ¼c to ⅜c off, steadied temporarily, and then dropped lower than before.

Opening prices were: Wheat, December, 81½@¾c; March, 84⅞@85c; May, 88¼@¼c. Corn, December, 83¾c; March, 84¾@⅞c; May, 86¾c. Oats, December, 39@⅛c; March, 41⅛c; May, 42⅛c.

Wheat closed unsettled, ⅛c to ⅛c a bushel higher than Saturday's closing. Corn finished at 1⅛c to 2c net gain, oats a shade to ⅜c down, and provisions varying from 12c decline to a rise of 10c.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct. 6	Oct. 4
25	Am & Cont	16¼	16¼	16¼	16
1193	Am Found	8	7⅜	7⅜	8¼
75	Am Pneu pf	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
940	Am T&T	202¾	200½	201	206⅜
35	Amoskeag	9	9	9	..
1100	Andes Pet	.35	.30	.30	..
680	Ariz Com	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20	Av Sec	4	4	4	..
26	Big Sanf	48	48	48	..
10	Bos El	79½	79	79½	79½
20	Bos El 1 pf	106	106	106	106¼
100	Bos El 2 pf	93	93	93	93
7	B&M pf C	89	89	89	..
10	B&M C sta	101	101	101	..
10	Bos Prov	181⅜	181⅜	181⅜	..
1150	Bos Prop	24	23	23	..
110	Cop Range	7⅜	7½	7½	8
100	Cred Alli	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
25	Cr C & Int	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
310	East SS	23½	22	22¾	23⅞
200	East SS pf	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	..
50	East SS 1 p	93½	93½	93½	..
200	E Bos Land	2	2	2	2
123	E G&F pf	97	96	97	97
25	E G&F pr pf	85	83⅝	85	83⅝
95	Edison Elec	268	265	265	..
165	Em Asso	23¾	23½	23½	23¾
130	Gen Capital	39½	39½	39½	..
25	Ger Cr & In	17	17	17	..
10	Gilchrist	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¾
110	Globe	10	10	10	..
125	Hathaway B	19½	19	19½	..
60	Isle Royale	5½	5½	5½	5¾
100	Keweenah	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
575	Mass Util	6½	6¼	6½	6⅜
30	Mergenthal	93½	93½	93½	94
50	Mohawk	20½	20½	20½	..
216	NE Tel	144	143	144	145
100	No Butte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
52	No Texas pf	.50	.50	.50	..
56	No Tex pr pf	2	1½	1½	..
240	Pac Mills	21½	21	21	21½
19	Prov Worc	184	183	183	..
100	Pub Util	12½	12½	12½	13
780	Quincy Min	10	9¼	9¾	10
178	Shawmut	15	14½	14¾	15
550	So Sur	10	10	10	10
15	Spencer Tr	30½	30½	30½	..
5	Sull Mach	36½	36½	36½	..
250	Swift & Co	28¼	28¼	28¼	..
25	Torrington	51¼	51¼	51¼	..
25	Tower Mfg	1	1	1	..
495	Uni Found	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	14½
490	Uni Shoe	61⅛	61	61	61
30	Uni Shoe pf	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
217	US&El Pow	10	9½	10	10¼
5	Util Eq pf	77	77	77	77
375	Util Hyd	8¼	7½	7¾	..
75	Utah Apex	1½	1½	1½	..
400	Utah Met	.25	.25	.25	..
10	oVenez M	3	3	3	..
5	Walth'm pf	60	60	60	..
32	Walth'm ppf	91½	91½	91½	..
30	War Bros cv pf	51¼	51¼	51¼	..
10	Westfield	23	23	23	23
	BONDS				
$5000	Dallas 6s	72	72	72	..

STANDARD GAS NET HIGHER

John J. O'Brien, president, Standard Gas & Electric Co., announces that combined net earnings of all the company's subsidiary and affiliated public utility companies for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1930, showed an increase of $1,539,165, or 2.11 per cent, as compared with the previous 12 months. Gross earnings increased $2,965,206, or 1.95 per cent.

TRANSCONTINENTAL & WESTERN AIR

NEW YORK—Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., formed last week by Western Air Express and Transcontinental Air Transport to open an all-air passenger, mail and express line between New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco, has appointed Col. Charles A. Lindbergh chairman of technical committee.

AMERICAN SHIPYARDS CORP.

NEW YORK—American Shipyards Corporation were building or had contracts for 251 steel vessels of 478,302 gross tons on Sept. 1, 1930, compared with 253 vessels of 453,600 tons on Aug. 1, the Commerce Department reports; also 27 wood vessels of 10,329 gross tons, compared with 29 of 11,619 tons.

YOUNGSTOWN STEEL OPERATIONS

NEW YORK—Steel operations in the Youngstown district are off 1 per cent to 53 per cent of rated capacity, Dow, Jones & Co. reports.

MELTING SCRAP OFF IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO—Heavy melting scrap steel in this territory has been cut 50 cents a ton to $12 from $12.50.

PACIFIC TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH

SAN FRANCISCO—Report of Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. System (controlled by American Telephone & Telegraph Co.) for eight months ended Aug. 31, 1930, shows net income of $11,177,710 after depreciation, taxes, interest, etc., equivalent after allowing for dividend requirements on 6 per cent preferred stock to $4.66 a share on 1,469,784 average number of common shares during the eight months' period and to $4.40 a share on 1,791,903 common shares outstanding at the end of August. This compares with $10,377,335 or $7.61 a share on 930,000 common shares in the first eight months of 1929.

AMERADA SELLS OIL INTEREST

The Amerada Corporation announced today sale to the Union Oil Company of California of an undivided one-half interest in its "King" lease in the Kettleman Hills field of California for a consideration of $8,000,000. Payment will be made one-half in cash and short-term negotiable obligations of the Union Oil Company and one-half from 50 per cent of Union Oil's share of the production of the property, free of all expense to Amerada. The lease was purchased last year by Amerada for $400,000, half in cash and half out of one-half of the first oil produced.

AMERICAN SMELTING PROFIT

American Smelting & Refining Co. reports for six months ended June 30 net of $6,979,442 after interest, taxes, depreciation and depletion, etc., compared with $16,947,981 in the first half of 1929. After dividends on 7 per cent and 6 per cent second preferred the balance is equivalent to $2.74 a share on 1,829,940 no-par shares of common to be outstanding when all $100 par stock has been exchanged for no-par shares, compared with $5.03 a share on the same number of common shares in the first half of 1929.

SUN PIPE LINE DEBENTURES

Brown Brothers & Co. and Edward B. Smith & Co. are offering a new issue of $3,500,000 Sun Pipe Line Company 5 per cent sinking fund gold debentures, dated Oct. 1, 1930, and maturing Oct. 1, 1940, at 99½ and interest, to yield over 5 per cent. The bonds are redeemable as a whole upon 30 days notice, or in part on any interest date, at 103½ and interest on or prior to Oct. 1, 1931, and thereafter at par plus a premium equivalent to ½ or 1 per cent for each full year or fraction of unexpired life of the bonds.

STEEL TRADE STEADY WITH PRICES EASY

Minor Consumers Are Best Customers—Pipe Makers Active—Pig Iron Brisk

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The principal observation concerning the steel industry is that it is holding its own.

Improvement is not so pronounced as might be expected for October, especially when it is considered that the tenth month is sometimes the peak month of the year. However, there have ben Octobers in recent years when business was not so good as at present.

The rate of operations is the same at 60 to 61 per cent of capacity. The general average of price levels is unaltered, though here and there have appeared price reductions, which are offset by stiffening of prices in other directions.

The price of the tin plate has been reduced 25c a box to $5 a 100 pounds, the lowest quotation since April, 1923. The iron and steel scrap markets are somewhat weak, while pig iron prices have been reduced in some districts.

Minor Consumers Active

Awards of fabricated structural steel over the last week have been very small at about 18,000 tons. However, there are some attractive new inquiries which counterbalance the poor awards.

The largest new project involves 28,000 tons for another section of west side elevated highway at New York, while 17,000 tons more will be needed for two more sections of New York subway.

As a general rule, it is still the minor consumers of steel who are the industry's best customers at the moment. Were the large consumers buying steel in the same proportion, the trade would be truly brisk. September passed with little purchasing of steel rails. However, 300,000 tons are in prospect from four railroad systems.

Makers of steel pipe for oil, gas and gasoline lines are making record heavy shipments, but there have been no fresh orders for large amounts in several weeks, though the building of a network of oil lines throughout the country is by no means complete as yet.

The reduction in the price of tin plate was not unexpected as concessions have been made quietly all summer. The mark down was logical, in view of the lower costs of raw materials. Thus, tin mill black plate is the lowest in price since 1921.

Tin place price reductions were made recently in Wales, but the lower prices have not stimulated business.

Price Trend Easy

In this country tin plate production has been very good this year. Since the carry over of canned foods from last season was moderate, the canners felt free to pack liberally. By now the summer drought is all but forgotten.

Iron and steel scrap prices have been reduced 50c ton at both Pittsburgh and Chicago. In fact, price trends have been downward during the last week. Pig iron prices went lower in some districts and some finished steel commodities, such as steel sheets, were none too strong. This easiness of prices probably reflects some disappointment that steel sales are not brisker by now.

New uses for steel continue appear. Experiments are being made in Illinois with road building, whereby steel sheets are used on top of the subgrade in the place of concrete slabs. On top of the sheets is placed the final wearing surface of the road. If the experiments prove successful, a very good new outlet for steel should result.

Pig Iron Demand Brisk

Pig iron demand continues brisk, particularly along the Atlantic seaboard. The largest purchase at New York since the General Electric Co. bought 5,000 tons ten days ago, was that of the Thatcher Furnace Co. for 3,000 tons.

In the eastern Pennsylvania district there have been several deals involving 2,000 to 3,000 tons of basic iron or other steel making grades each.

Buffalo pig iron is reported to have sold under $16 which had prevailed so long; eastern Pennsylvania iron has changed hands at $18 a ton, a reduction of 50c, while Alabama iron is selling freely at $11.50 at furnace, with reports of $11 being done in rare instances. These quotations are 50c to $1 a ton below what had been prevailing.

It usually happens, however, that when big business appears as at present, prices go some lower for a time in view of the keen competition which ensues. A stiffening of prices may be expected once producers get better orders on books.

Sales at Cleveland are 15,000 tons weekly these days, but during the big buying movements of 1929 from 30,000 to 50,000 tons were sold there in some weeks.

Key Statistics Due Soon

Several key statistics in the steel trade will be issued this week. Steel ingot production will be announced by the American Iron and Steel Institute and a slight gain is expected since weekly reports told of higher operations last month.

Pig iron production figures will be out Wednesday and may show a decline. Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation will be issued on Friday and a further drop would not be surprising.

Despite the rather dull times in the steel industry many makers are expanding facilities and modernizing mills.

Prices of the non-ferrous metals have fallen decidedly. Tin dropped 1¼c a pound during the week to new lows since 1921. Lead was reduced $5 a ton in two stages. Copper dropped to 10c a pound for home delivery and 10.30c for export, the bottom quotations since 1896. Zinc yielded $1 a ton to 4.20c a pound, East St. Louis.

The new low prices for copper brought out a very good volume of business. Export sales averaged 3000 tons daily while domestic sales came to 5000 tons daily. Business has been briskest since July. Copper consumers would in many cases like to buy for 1931 shipment but producers usually refuse to sell for so far ahead.

GETS EAST BOSTON PLANT

NEW YORK — Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp. has acquired Gilman Manufacturing Co. of East Boston, Mass., expanding its line of pneumatic service to mines, quarries, contractors and industry. Gilman specializes in rock drilling equipment, and its line supplements the established Worthington line of feather valve air compressors.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '48	95	94¾
Alleghany 5s rct	98⅜	96⅞
Alleghany 5s '49	98⅜	98⅛
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104	104
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	103½	103
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	95¾	95¾
Am Metals 5½s	97	96⅞
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	73½	73½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅛	103⅛
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	156⅛	156
Am T&T col 5s '46	106	105⅞
Am T&T 5s '65	108⅜	107⅞
Am T&T sf 5s '60	107⅛	107⅛
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105⅛	105⅛
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	102⅜	102⅜
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	91	90½
Atch T&SF 4½s	125	125
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	97¼	97¼
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	102¼	102⅛
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	92¼	92¼
Boston & Me 5s '55	102½	102½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	38	38
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106¼	106¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100¾	100¾
Bklyn Un 5s '50	104½	104½
By Products 5½s C	104	104
Can Pacific deb 4s	89⅛	89⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '46	101⅛	101⅛
Cen Pacific 5s '60	105	105
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	43⅜	43⅜
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¼	100¼
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	103⅝	103⅝
Chi Gt West 4s '59	73¼	73¼
Chi M&StP 4¼s	93¼	93¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	46½	46
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	86½	86⅛
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99¼	99⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	94¾	94¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	102¼	102¼
Clev Un Term 5s '73	107⅜	107⅜
Colonial Oil 6s	65⅜	65⅜
Columbus Gas 5s	99⅝	99⅝
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	102¼	102¼
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106	106
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	40	40
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	99¾	99
Crown Zel 6s	93	93
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	45	45
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	70	70
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	96	95⅞
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97	97
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102½	102½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	107¼	107¼
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106½	106½
Erie cv 4s A '53	87⅛	87⅛
Erie 5s '67	93⅛	93⅛
Erie gen '75s	93¼	93¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	55¼	55
Fla East Coast 5s '74	40¼	40¼
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	34	34
Gen Cable 5½s '47	96⅞	96⅞
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103½	103½
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	102⅜	102⅜
Gen Theater 6s	92⅝	92⅝
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	98	97⅞
Goodyear 5s '57	92⅝	92⅝
Grank Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107	107
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	112½	112½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	108	108
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111¾	111¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	83½	83¼
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	100¾	100¾
Ill Ce nrfg 5s '55	93¼	93¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	73⅝	73½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	64	64
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	74	73⅝
Int Paper 6s '55	72½	72½
In tTel & Tel 4½s '52	83⅛	82½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	98¾	98⅛
Int Tel & Tel 5s	91	91
Kan Gas 4½s	96¾	96⅝
Kentucky Ind 4½s	94	94
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102½	102½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	104½	104½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	101	101
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	34	33⅞
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	93½	93½
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	101¾	101¾
McCrory 5½s '41	99	99
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102¾	102¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103¼	103¼
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	101⅝	101⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	80⅞	80⅞
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	102¾	102¾
Morris & Essex 4½s	84	84
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	101¼	101¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	94	94
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	100⅝	100⅝
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	97⅞	97½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114⅛	114⅛
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	80¼	80¼
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	106	106
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	106	106
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107½	107½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	102½	102½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	91¼	91
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	104½	104½
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	104⅝	104⅝
Nor Am Er 5s C	102	102
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	106⅝	106⅝
Nor States Pow 5s A '51	103⅛	103⅛
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108	108
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	59	58
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	48	48
Park-Lex Leashold 6½s '53	77	76
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102¾	102¼
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	82½	82½
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	100¼	100¼
Penn RR 4¼s D	100⅜	100
Penn RR 4¾s '63	102¾	102¾
Penn RR 5s '64	105¼	105
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110⅛	109⅞
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	105	105
Pere Marquette 5s '56	104⅜	104⅜
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	95¼	94½
Phil Co 5s '67	102½	102¼
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	103	103
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	97½	97
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	105⅝	105⅝
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	108⅝	108½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	87	86½
Pub Svc E&G 1970	103	103
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	99¼	99¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99	99
Pure Oil 5½s '40	98⅝	98¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	97½	97½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96	96
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	98	97¾
Richfield Oil 6s	75	73½
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	99	99
StL & SF 4½s '78	93	92¾
StL & SF 5s B '50	103¼	103¼
StL SW 1st 5s '52	103	102⅞
StP City Cab 5s	87	87
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	109	109
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	96⅞	96⅞
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	34½	34½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	37¼	36¾
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96¼	96¼
Sherr Union 5s '47	91¼	91¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww	94	94
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	87¾	87¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103⅝	103⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104¼	104¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	102
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96	95¼
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105	105
So Colo Pow 6s '47	106⅛	106⅛
So Pacific 4½s '68	100¼	100¼
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	102¼	102⅛
So Ry gen 4s '56	89¼	89
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123	123
So Ry con 5s '94	110⅝	110⅝
Stand Milling 5s '30	100	100
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅜	103
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	77	76½
Texas Corp 5s '44	102¼	102
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	103⅛	103⅛
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	103½	103½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	51	51
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29¼	29¼
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	109⅞	109⅞
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	100½	100½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99	99
Union Pacific 4s '68	93½	93
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	97	97
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101¾	101¾
US Rubber 5s '47	76½	74½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	99	99
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102⅞	102⅞
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	40	40
Va Ry 5s '62	108⅝	108⅝
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	102¾	102¾
Wabash 4½s '78	93⅝	92½
Wabash 5s B '76	100½	100½
Wabash 2d 5s '39	102½	102½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	76⅝	76½
Warner Bros Pic 6s	80½	80
West Pa Pow 5s B '56	105¾	105¾
West Pa Pow 5½s '53	106½	106½
West Shore 4s 2361	94¼	94¼
Western Electric 5s '44	104⅞	104⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	97¾	97¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	102	102
Western Un 5s '60	105	104¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	93¾	93
Wheling Steel 5½s '48	103⅝	103⅝
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	101	101
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	103	103
Youngstown Sheet 5s	104½	104½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Oct 6	Last Oct 4
3½s '47	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.7
1st 4¼s '47	102.12	103.14	102.12	102.14	102.13
4th 4¼s '38	103.13	103.15	103.13	103.14	103.13
4th 4¼s reg	103.15	103.15	103.15	103.15	103.15
US 3⅜s '47	102.12	102.12	102.12	102.12	
US 4¼s '52	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.2

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	81½	81½
Akershus 5s '63	95⅞	95⅞
Antioquia 7s D '45	69½	69½
Antwerp 5s '58	100⅛	100⅛
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	94¼	94¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	95	94⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	93¾	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	94	94
Australia 5s '55	82¾	82½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105	105
Austria Hydro 6½s rct	83	83
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	96½	96½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	90¼	90¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95½	95½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	85½	85½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103⅞	103⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109½	109½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113⅛	113⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109⅛	108⅝
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	97¼	97¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108⅛	108⅛
Bergen (City) 6s '49	101¼	101¼
Berlin 6s '58	81	80½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	79	79
Bogota (City) 8s '45	92½	92½
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	58¼	53
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	61	61
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	60	60
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105¼	105⅛
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	75⅛	75
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	70	70
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	70	70
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	99¼	99⅛
Brazil (US) 8s '41	89½	88
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	73	73
Bremen 7s '35	99⅛	99⅛
Buenos Aires 6s '61	79⅛	79⅛
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	96⅛	96⅛
Bulgaria 7½s '68	78⅛	78⅛
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	74	74
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100⅝	100⅝
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	85	85
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	92¼	92¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	83½	83½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	83	83
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	84	84
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	98¼	98¼
Chilean Loan 7s	85½	85½
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	28¼	28¼
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	85⅛	85
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	70⅜	70⅜
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	68⅛	68⅛
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94	94
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	98⅜	98⅜
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	78	78
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	82	81
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100	100
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	89¾	88½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	64	63⅜
Danish Mun 8s A '46	108⅛	108⅛
Danish Mun 8s B '46	108⅜	108⅜
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94⅝	94¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101½	101½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅛	105
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	99	99
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	91½	91½
Dresden 7s '45	95¼	95¼
Duke Power 6s '66	105⅛	105⅛
Dutch EI 6s '47	102½	102½
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	102⅛	102⅛
Estonia Bank 7s '67	73	73
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	86	86
Finland 5½s '58	81⅛	81⅛
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	94	94
Finnish A 6½s '54	94	94
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107¼	107¼
French Nat SS 7s '49	103⅛	103⅛
French (Rep) 7s '49	120¼	120¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅜	125⅜
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	93⅛	93⅛
German 7s '49	103¼	102⅜
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '38	87	86⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	85	85
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	85	85
Germ Cen Elec 6½s '40 ex-w	96¼	96¼
Germ Cen Elc 7s '45	102¼	102¼
Greek 6s '68	85½	84
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100	100
Hungary Mun 7s '46	78	78
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	91	90⅛
Italy (King) 7s '51	96⅛	96⅛
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94⅛	94
Jap (Im Gov 6½s '54	105⅛	105⅛
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	82	81⅝
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	97	97
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	88¾	88¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105¼	105
Mrseilles (City) 6s '34	105¼	105⅛
Milan (City) 6½s '52	84¾	84½
New South Wales 5s '57	82	82
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106	105¾
North German Lloyd 6s '47	84½	84½
Norway Bank 5s '67	99⅛	99⅛
Norway (King) 5s '63	100	99⅞
Norway (King) 6s '43	104⅜	104⅜
Norway (King) 6s '44	104⅝	104⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	103	103
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92⅛	92⅛
Orienal Dev Ltd 6s '53	99	98⅛
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	95	95
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103⅞	103⅞
Paris-Lyons-Med itc ctf 7s '58	105⅛	105⅛
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102⅛	102⅛
Paulista Ry 7s '42	100⅝	100⅝
Peru 6s '60	58	57
Peru 6s '61	57½	57½
Poland 7s '47	81⅛	81⅛
Poland 8s '50	86⅞	86½
Porto Ale (City) 8s '51	86½	86¼
Prague (City) 7½s '52	104¾	104¾
Queensland (State) 6s '47	95¼	95
Rhine Main 7s '50	99	99
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	82	82
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	97	97
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	63	60
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	96	95½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	70½	68
Rome (City) 6½s '52	84⅜	84
Royal Dutch 4s ww	90½	90½
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	87⅛	87⅛
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	109½	109½
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	90	89½
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	99⅝	99⅜
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	55	54¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	86½	86¼
Saxon State 6½s '46	80	80
Saxon State 7s '45	88	88
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108⅛	108
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	82⅝	82⅝
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	93½	92
Siemens 6½s ct '51	98½	98½
Cilesia (Prov) 7s '58	64	64
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	106⅝	106¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	106¼	106¼
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	106	104⅝
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	100	100
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	81½	81¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	92¾	92½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	89	89
Trondhjem 5½s '57	99	98½
Tyrol 7s '52	92	92
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅝	105⅝
U S S Copenhagen 6s '37	101	101
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	81	81
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	91¾	91
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	100	99¾
Vienna 6s '52	88	86
Warsaw 7s '58	69½	69½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	98½	98

A Window in Wall Street

FORCED ECONOMIES

Freight car loadings are expected to continue below normal during the fourth quarter. But there is another side to the picture of railroad operations. This other side is being seen in increased efforts by railroads to cut costs of operations. It is expected in some quarters that these efforts will result in savings to many roads and that, under better general business conditions, the lowered costs of operations will prove doubly beneficial to rail stockholders.

"PRODUCTIVE" ISSUES

"Productive" issues, as Moody's uses the term in a survey just published, are issues of securities the proceeds of which will be used to expand production facilities, as distinguished from those used to provide for the acquisition of other companies or for investment purposes. "Productive" issues usually provide new sources of employment. And here is a reason why the increase in such issues is regarded as an encouraging sign. The volume of new securities issued for productive purposes in 1930 is higher than in any of the last several years. Now, as Moody's points out: "Since the capital available each year for the purchase of new securities partially represents the profit margins which have not been spent during that year on consumer's goods, much weight must be given the question of how large a percentage of this margin is returned to consumers' hands through new construction. If the recent trend toward a gain in productive issues at the expense of non-productive securities is continued, it must be considered a decidely encouraging tendency, and a forecast of increased employment and business recovery."

BUILDING

The building industry is turning attention to estimates of the current year's construction work. A large amount of work is planned, and some observers are of the opinion that this planned work will lift the present aggregate of building operations for 1930 considerably. The estimated total so far this year is some $800,000,000 under 1929 figures. But, even if a decline of $400,000,000 should be added to this before the end of the year, the $1,000,000,000 curtailment still would leave 1930 a good building year as compared with pre-boom figures. With population increasing and residential building lagging, it is expected that residential construction work will be well up to the front when the industry as a whole begins to move ahead. For some time past, much attention has been directed from new construction programs to modernization of older buildings.

NOT STRICTLY BUSINESS

The holes in cheese evidently are not due to inflation. For in August, a month in which many businesses were feeling the effects of readjustment most keenly, the market for cheese was unusually active and yielded relatively good margins of profit to dealers. While cheese is in the news, it might be an appropriate time for some statistician to announce how big a hole all the holes in cheese would make if combined, and how big a doughnut would be required to surround it.

OUT OF STYLE

Davison Chemical Company is one of those business organizations that just can't catch up with business fashions. As a result, this company is making itself most conspicuous by being prosperous at a time when all the best businesses are supposed to have gone into retirement in memory of the good old pre-crash days. But to forget the whim of fashion for the moment while looking at Davison from the practical standpoint: Earnings for the 12 months ended June 30 were $2,036,486, or $4.04 a share. The 1929 fiscal period was closed with earnings at $1,643,435, and the 1928 period with earnings at $1,015,992. As the latest fiscal period's earnings are after federal taxes and the previous two years before taxes, there is indicated an improvement in net income of over 100 per cent in that three-year period. The expansion of gross sales in the same interval was only 71 per cent.

THE WEATHER

Week's weather forecast (conservative observations): Misty in Wall Street—the kind of mist that may turn to a drizzle and dampen the accounts of traders carrying thin margins. For those who simply must go out, the advice is to stay near home.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3½%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2@2½	2@2½
Four to six months	2½@2¾	2½@2¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	35⅛c	35⅜c
Bar silver in London	16⅛d	16½d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11¾d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	69,000,000	$582,000,000
Balances	33,000,000	160,000,000
F. R. bank credit	30,902,680	131,000,000

Acceptance Market

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2⅜@2¼
6 months	2⅜@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Amsterdam	3	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Philadelphia	3½	Helsingfors	6
Boston	3	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Minneapolis	4	Madrid	6
San Francisco	3½	Oslo	4½
Athens	9	Paris	2½
Berne	2½	Riga	6
Berlin	4	Prague	4
Brussels	2½	Rome	5½
Bucharest	9	Sofia	10
Richmond	3½	Stockholm	3½
St. Louis	3½	Tokio	4.58
Dallas	3½	Vienna	5
Kansas City	3½	Warsaw	7

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85⅛	$4.85⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.86	4.86	4.8665
France—franc	.0392½	.0392½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1395	.1395⅛	.139
Italy—lira	.0523¾	.0523¾	.0256
Germany—mark	.2380¼	.2380¾	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1412	.1412	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅛	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2676½	.2676½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr-chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4033¼	.4032⅞	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750¾	.1750¾	.1749
Norway—krone	.2676½	.2676	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059	.0059	.193
Spain—peseta	.1028	.1036	.193
Sweden—krona	.2686¾	.2686⅛	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1941⅛	.1941½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177⅝	.1077⅝	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3212½	.3238⅛	
Shanghai—tael	.3925	.3937⅛	*
India—rupee	.3608	.3605	.3650
Japan—yen	.4955	.4955	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5650	.5650	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3520	.3520	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1000	.1050	.1196
Chile—peso	.1210	.1210	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.3275	.3250	.40
Uruguay—peso	.8215	.8050	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00 7-64	1.00 7-64	1.00

*Par unsettled.

SWIFT INTERNATIONAL

Directors of Swift International Company declared an extra dividend of $1 a share, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 15. Directors state that in their opinion the financial position of the company warrants a further distribution to the shareholders at this time. Earnings for the year 1930 to date compare favorably with the earnings for the same period in the 1929 year. Regular dividend of Swift International is $2.50 per annum.

GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE CORP.

The market value of investments of General Public Service Corporation, based on closing prices Sept. 30, shows an appreciation over cost of $1,019,725. Market value of investments was $31,775,081. Earned surplus increased $1,512,798 since the first of the year, now standing at $5,633,114. The corporation had cash and call loans of $1,084,279. The asset value of the common stock based on closing prices Sept. 30 was $22.79.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct 4	Last Oct 3
50	Acme Steel	49¼	49¼	49¼	49
50	Art Metal Wks	6½	6½	6½	6
160	Asso T&T	69	69	69	69½
150	As Tel Util	23	22⅞	23	23
200	Bastian-Bless	30	29½	29½	29
250	Butler Bros	9	8¾	8¾	9
200	Ceco Mfg	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
300	Cen Pb Svc A	23½	23½	23½	23½
1100	Cent & SW Util	20⅝	19½	20⅝	20
400	Chi City pf	8	8	8	10
1100	Chicago Corp	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
300	Chicago Inves	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
175	Com Edison	285	281	285	285
100	Cont Chgo	13	13	13	13¼
450	Cord Corp	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1400	El House Ut	39⅞	38	39	39½
50	Grt Lakes Air	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
100	Hormell & Co	28	28	28	28½
1000	Inland Util	22⅝	22	22¼	22⅝
5000	Insull Ut Inv	52¾	51½	51¾	52
50	Kellogg Switch	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
3900	Libby, McNeil	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	14¼
200	Lion Oil	13	13	13	12⅞
50	Loudon Pack	42	42	42	41
100	Manh Deorborn	28⅛	28½	28⅝	28½
850	Mer & Mfr A	24	23½	24	22⅝
8600	Mid Utilities	25⅞	25	25¼	25⅝
50	Mo-Kan Pipe	20	20	20	..
500	Nat Ed Pwr A	25¾	25½	25½	25½
350	No Am Car	33⅝	32¾	33⅛	32
100	Polymet Mfg	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	2⅞
250	Q R S DeVry	10	10	10	..
150	Ross Gear	24	23	24	23
100	Sangamo Elec	31	31	31	..
400	Seab Ut Shares	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Steinite Radio	½	½	½	½
250	Swift & Co	29	29	29	29½
2650	Swift Int'l	35⅝	35	35	34¾
250	Unit C Am pf	9	8¾	8¾	8⅝
250	U S Gypsum	40½	40¼	40¼	41
400	U S Radio	19⅝	18¼	18¼	19½
250	Util & Ind	11¼	11	11¼	11⅛
200	Ut & Ind pf	22¼	22	22¼	22
100	Vortex Mfg	22	22	22	21½
100	Vortex Mfg A	26	26	26	..

Total sales 71,200.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Oct 6	Wk ago	Yr ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.00⅞	$.94¾	$1.45
Corn, 3 yellow	1.06⅞	.99½	1.10½
Oats, 2 white	.50	.47½	.61½
Flour	5.00	4.80	6.65
Beef, family	20.00	20.00	29.00
Pork	32.50	32.50	29.50
Lard	.1200	.1185	.1190
Cotton, mid-up	.1030	.1025	.1890
Zinc	.0422½	.0425	.0675
Iron	19.76	19.76	22.26
Steel(bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	35.00
Copper	.10	.10¼@½	.18
Tin	.2760	.2800	.4365
Rubber	.0800	.0800	.1940
Spgar	.0435	.0435	.0550
Lead	.0535	.0550	.0690
Print cloth	.0450	.0450	.0525

COTTON PRICES RALLY

NEW YORK (AP)—An opening decline in cotton due to over-Sunday selling orders from the South and some local selling inspired by relatively easy Liverpool cables was followed by rallies on a little trade buying and covering today, promoted by the rallies in grain and apprehensions that rains in the South might delay the movement or hurt the grade of open cotton. December contracts sold up from 10.33 to 10.46, or 2 points net higher, but met a little more selling a this level with the mid-afternoon market ruling quiet and about net unchanged to 3 points lower on the active positions.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 57. De Beers was 6⅜, Rand Mines 2¾. Bar silver was 16⅛d an ounce. Money was 1⅞ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2⅛ per cent; three months 2⅛ per cent.

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON (AP)—A miscellaneous selection, amounting to 9002 bales, was offered at the wool sales today. Bidding was not active and low grades were in buyers' favor while fine scoureds were frequently bought in. Americans purchased a few lots of medium to fine slipes at low prices.

EGYPTIAN COTTON ESTIMATE

CAIRO (AP)—The Egyptian Government estimates the 1930 cotton crop as follows: Sakellaridis 2,328,068 kantars and other varieties 4,092,367 kantars.

RAPID GROWTH OF CORPORATE TRUST SHARES

Sells 7,000,000 Shares in Seven Months—Sound Underlying Stocks

There are now outstanding in the hands of investors more than 8,000,000 Corporate Trust Shares, according to John Y. Robbins, president of Administrative and Research Corporation of New York.

He stated that on Jan. 1, this year, there were only 884,000 Corporate Trust shares outstanding and that this distribution of more than 7,000,000 shares in eight months represents a record for investment trust securities of the fixed type. This record is especially noteworthy, in view of the fact that these trust shares were not actively offered in the eastern section of the United States until March of this year.

Fixed Type Trust

"Had there been included such shares as may have been repurchased and resold to investors, the figure would of course have been larger than 8,000,000 shares," Mr. Robbins said. "On June 30 of this year the trustees distributed to holders of Corporate Trust shares $7,537,946. Notwithstanding this substantial payment to shareholders, the trustee now holds more than $4,000,000 in a cash reserve fund to stabilize future distributions. Interest on this reserve fund is paid to shareholders."

Corporate Trust Shares is a fixed type of investment trust, the plan of operation of which is based on a liquidating dividend plan which has long been successfully used abroad, particularly in France, but is new to this country.

The Corporate Trust Shares plan provides not only for paying out to shareholders the income derived from underlying stocks, but also the proceeds of sales of rights and shares to stock received under split-ups or stock dividends. That is, for each unit of 2000 Corporate Trust Shares issued, the trustee is required to keep only four shares of each stock in the portfolio; and all shares in excess of these four that may be received through stock dividends, split-ups or exchanges are sold and the proceeds included with income from regular and extra dividends on the underlying stocks and interest on the reserve fund to make up the semiannual distributions to trust shareholders.

Sound Underlying Stocks

Each Corporate Trust share represents a 1-2000th participation in a unit of 28 common stocks, deposited under a trust agreement with the Chase National Bank of the City of New York. Each unit includes four shares each of stocks of the following corporations:

American Telephone & Telegraph Company, Consolidated Gas Company of New York, General Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Western Union Telegraph Company, American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation, American Tobacco Company, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Eastman Kodak Company, Ingersoll-Rand Company, International Harvester Company, National Biscuit Company, Otis Elevator Company, United Fruit Company, United States Steel Corporation, F. W. Woolworth Company, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, Illinois Central Railroad Company, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Southern Pacific Company, Union Pacific Railroad Company, Standard Oil Company of California, Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Standard Oil Company of New York and Texas Corporation.

Reserve Fund as Protection

One notable feature of Corporate Trust Shares is the reserve fund of $1000 in cash as an integral part of each unit, established to assure the payment of at least 70 cents a share annually to trust shareholders, who also receive interest on this fund.

The holder of a full unit of Corporate Trust Shares, or 2000 shares, may at any time surrender it to the trustee and receive in exchange a unit of deposited stock, together with the applicable reserve fund and accumulated distributions. The holder of any smaller number of shares may likewise convert and receive a sum in cash equal to the market value of the applicable portion of the deposited stocks, reserve funds and accumulated distributions, less a service charge of 50 cents a share.

The results obtained from this trust, assuming its existence since 1913, are rather startling. The dividends received on the securities held and the cash received from the sale of stock dividends, subscription rights and additional shares issued in split-ups in the succeeding 17 years would have meant an annual distribution of $1.52½ on each Corporate Trust share, or equal to 14.7 per cent on the indicated average price of the shares.

The trust has actually been in operation since Jan. 1, 1929. The three distributions made during the period have been as follows: June 30, 1929, $1.18½ shares; Dec. 31, 1929, $0.802; June 30, 1930, $1.316.

DIVIDENDS

National Department Stores declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 each on the first and second preferred stocks. The first preferred is payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15 and the second preferred Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Tampa Electric Company declared the regular quarterly common dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 24.

National Department Stores declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 each on the first and second preferred, the first preferred payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15 and the second preferred payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, both payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 21.

Edison Company of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3.40 a share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 10.

Hall Printing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Bird & Son declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 25.

General Tire & Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

A. M. Castle Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT

Interborough Rapid Transit Company pamphlet report for the year ended June 30 shows profit of $637,372 after taxes, rentals, fixed charges, etc., but before deducting 5 per cent dividend rental on Manhattan modified guarantee stock, compared with a profit of $5,790,350 in the preceding year. After deducting 5 per cent Manhattan modified dividend rental, deficit was $2,188,873, compared with a surplus of $3,097,900 in the previous year.

New York Curb

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:30
1	Aero Sup A	16	16	16
1	Aero Sup B	6	6	6
1	Ainsworth	16	16	16
2	Alexander Ind	1¼	1¼	1¼
1	Am Austin Car	3½	3½	3½
3	Am Beverage	5¾	5	5
1	Am Cap pf	31	31	31
1	Am Cit P & L A	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
2	Am Cities P&L B	13¾	13¾	13¾
7	Am Com Pow A	18⅝	18	18⅛
16	Am Cyan B	13½	13⅛	13⅛
2	Am Dept St	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
13	Am Equities	11	10⅝	11
15	Am & Fgn Pow war	34⅛	32	32
2	Am Gas & El	114⅛	114	114
4	Am Light & Trac	55¼	54⅝	54⅝
3	Amer Maize	29½	29⅛	29⅞
1	Am Nat Gas	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
62	Am Sup Power	19	18¼	18¼
7	Anglo Chi C Nit	21⅝	20½	20½
10	Appalach Gas	8½	7⅞	7⅞
1	Arctur Rad Tube	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2	Ark Nat Gas	8⅝	8½	8½
26	Ark Nat Gas A	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜
6	Asso El Ind Ltd	5⅛	5	5⅛
11	Asso Gas & El A	30	30	30
1	Avia Corp Am	35½	35½	35½
B				
1	Bahia Corp	3	3	3
1	Bancom Corp	44¼	44¼	44¼
1	Blue Ridge	6¾	6¾	6¾
10	Blue Ridge cvt pf	39½	38½	38¼
35	Braz Tr & Lt	31⅞	31	31¼
1	Bridgeport Mach	3½	3½	3½
1	Buf Niag & EP pf	26½	26½	26½
2	Burma Ltd	2½	2½	2½
C				
20	Cable & Wire B	½	½	½
8	Can Marc Wireless	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝
6	Carnation Co	31	31	31
4	Cent Pub Serv A	23⅝	23	23
*7	Cen States El	19⅞	19	19¼
1	Chath Ph Al nv	18½	18½	18½
131	Cities Service	26⅝	26¼	26¼
2	Cities Serv pf	91¼	91¼	91¼
9	Colomb Syn	¼	¼	¼
1	Colon Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3	Colum Oil & G vtc	8¾	8⅛	8⅛
†10	Comwlth Edison	276½	276½	276½
27	Comwlth & So war	3	2⅞	3
1	Cons G & E Balt	114	114	114
1	Cons Ret St	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2	Cord Corp	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛
1	Corp Sec Chi	18¼	18¼	18¼
10	Cosden Oil	9⅝	9	9
3	Creole Pet	4¾	4¾	4¾
2	Crocker & Wheel	12	11½	11½
2	Curtiss Wright war	1	¾	1
D				
3	De Forest	3⅜	3¼	3¼
2	Derby Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾
5	Detroit Aircraft	2¾	2¾	2¾
7	Diam Match new	15⅝	15½	15½
4	Diam Match pf new	25¾	25⅜	25⅜
1	Doehler Die-Cast	8½	8½	8½
4	Dresser Mfg A	41½	40½	40½
1	Duval Tex Sul	3¼	3¼	3¼
E				
6	East Gas & Fuel	25	24½	25
2	East States Pow B	25	24	24
227	El Bond & Sh	66½	64½	64⅞
5	El Pow Assoc A	20	19	20
3	Empire Fire Ins	7¼	7	7
3	Evans Wallo Lead	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
F				
12	Fabrics Finish	2	2	2
1	Fed Bak Shops	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2	Financial Invest	3	2⅞	3
1	Fokker Aircraft	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
14	Ford Mot Ltd	16⅞	16½	16½
1	Founda Foreign A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3	Fox Theatre A	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
G				
1	Gen Alloys	10	10	10
1	Gen Bak	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
12	Gen Bak pf	36½	36	36
2	Gen Cable war	3⅛	3	3
1	Gen Elec Ltd rct	11¼	11¼	11¼
2	Globe Underwrit	10	10	10
4	Golden Center Min	1¼	1⅛	1¼
83	Goldman Sachs	15⅜	14½	14⅝
11	Gulf Oil Corp pf	98⅛	97	97⅛
H				
1	Hazeltine	16¾	16¾	16¾
3	Houstono Oil	13½	13⅛	13⅛
1	Hudson Bay M & S	6¼	6¼	6¼
3	Humble Oil	78¼	78	78
2	Hygrade Food	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
I				
3	Imp Oil Can	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
8	Ind Ter Ill A	26¾	26¾	26¾
2	Ins Co Nor Am	61⅛	61¼	61⅛
18	Insurance Sec	9	7¾	7¾
3	Intercon ePtrol	⅝	⅝	⅝
2	Internat ePt	16½	16½	16½
1	Inter Super Pow	34	34	34
4	Inter Util B	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
7	Inter Util war	4½	4	4
2	Ital Superpow A	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
J				
2	Jonas Naumburg	2½	2½	2½
L				
2	Lane Bryant	23¼	23¼	23¼
1	Lefcourt Realty	11	11	11
8	Lion Oil	13⅛	11⅞	11⅞
1	Lone Star Gas	33	33	33
5	Louis L & E	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
M				
9	Magdalena Syn	⅛	⅛	⅛
2	Mapes Cons	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
5	Mead Johnson	79⅛	78⅞	78⅞
2	Memphis Nat Gas	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
2	Metal & Min	6⅝	6½	6½
1	Mid St Pet B vtc	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6	Mid West Util	25⅜	24⅞	24⅞
2	Mo Kans Pipe L	14½	14¼	14¼
1	Mid West Ut A war	2½	2½	2½
5	Mountain Prod	7½	7½	7½
N				
1	National Am Co	8	8	8
1	Nat Avia	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1	Nat Bond & Sh	35	35	35
2	Nat Fuel & Gas	28⅛	28	28
4	Nat Investors	10⅝	10¼	10¼
2	Nat Rub Mach	5⅞	5½	5½
1	Nat Short T Sec A	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1	Nat Sug Ref N J	27½	27½	27½
1	Newberry (J J) Co	27	27	27
†10	New Eng Power	90	90	90
8	Newmont Min	69	68	68½
2	N Y Rio & B Aires	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
39	Niag Hud Pow	14½	13⅝	13⅝
5	Niag Hud P A war	3	3	3
3	Niag Shares Md	10¾	10½	10½
1	Niles Beb Pond	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
1	Noranda Minese	18½	18½	18½
2	Nor Am Avia A war	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
1	Nor & So Am A	13	13	13
O				
11	Ohio Cop	⅜	⅜	⅜
1	Orange Crush (1½)	30	30	30
P				
3	Pac West Oil	13½	13¼	13¼
11	Pandem Oil	1-16	1-16	1-16
2	Pantepec Oil	2	2	2
9	Pennroad Corp (.20)	9⅝	9¼	9¼
1	Peo Lt Pw A (2.40r)	28	23	28
1	Pierce Gov (1½)	5	5	5
2	Pitney Bowes (.20)	8⅛	8	8
1	Premier Gold (.24)	⅞	⅞	⅞
9	Pr & Whit (½)	8¼	7¾	7⅞
5	Pub Ut Hold xw	10½	10	10
6	Prud Invest	17¾	17½	17½
7	Pub Util Hold	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛
9	Pub Ut Hold war	2½	2¼	2⅜
R				
1	Rich Oil Cal pf	12½	12½	12½
7	Rockl L&P tr ctf	21⅛	21	21
S				
7	St Regis Paper	19½	19¼	19½
2	Salt-Creek Prod	9½	9⅜	9⅜
1	Schiett & Zand	2	2	2
1	Sec Corp Gen	32	32	32
7	Segal Lock	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
2	Select Ind pr pf	61	61	61
8	Shattuck Denn	3½	3½	3½
3	Shenandoah	8¾	8½	8½
7	Shenanhoah pf	41¼	40½	40½
2	Span & Gen rcts	⅝	⅝	⅝
3	Stand Mot	1¾	1¾	1¾
25	Stand Oil Ind	45½	44¾	45
6	Stand Oil Ky	28⅜	28	28¾
†110	Stand Oil Ohio pf	116½	116½	116½
1	Starrett Corp	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
2	Stinnes Hugo	6	6	6
2	Strauss Nathan	8	8	8
1	Stutz Mot Am	1½	1½	1½
1	Sun Invest	9½	9½	9½
4	Swift & Co	29	29	29
9	Swift Int	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞
T				
4	Technicolor Inc	16¾	15¾	15¾
2	Teck Hugh Gold	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
4	Texon Oil & Land	12	11⅞	12
1	Todd Shipyards	49	49	49
1	Transcont Air Tr	7½	7½	7½
1	Tri Utilities	40	40	40
1	Tubize Chat Corp B	5⅝	5¼	5¼
U				
12	Ungerleider Fin	20⅛	20	20
2	United Corp war	13	12⅝	13
24	Unit Founders	14¼	13¾	14
45	United Gas new	12½	12⅛	12⅛
1	United Gas war	5½	5½	5½
18	Un Lt & Pow A	34½	33⅝	33⅝
1	US & Overseas	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
9	US Elec Pow	9⅞	9½	9¾
1	US Foil B	13	13	13
5	US Lines pf	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
7	United Verde Ex	8½	8⅝	8½
1	Utility Equities	10	10	10
2	Utility & Indus	11½	11⅛	11⅛
V				
9	Vacuum Oil	72¼	71½	71½
10	Van Camp Packing	6	6	6
2	Vick Finance	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
W				
†*50	West Pow pf	104	104	104
DOMESTIC BONDS				
1	Ala Pow 5s '68	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Am G & E 5s 2028	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2	Am Roll M 5s'48	100¼	100¼	100¼
55	Appalach Gas 6s'45	94¾	94¾	94¾
25	Asso Elec 4½s'53	92¼	92¼	92¼
10	Asso G & E 5½s'38	85¾	85⅜	85¾
6	Asso G&E 5s'50	88½	88	88
1	Asso G&E 4½sC'49	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
1	Asso Tel Ut 5½sC'44	95	95	95
2	Caro P & L 5s'56	104	104	104
2	Cent St P&L 5½s'53	91½	91½	91½
83	Cities Ser 5s'66	98⅛	97⅞	97⅞
11	Cities S P 5½s'52	89⅝	88⅞	89¼
5	Cons Gas Balt 5sF'65	105½	105½	105½
6	Cudahy P 5½s'37	98¼	98⅛	98¼
10	East Util Inv 5sA'54	75	75	75

Sales		High	Low	12:30
5	Elec P&Lt 5s 2030	92½	92⅜	92⅜
5	Empire O&R 5½s'42	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
3	Geo Pow 5s '67	102	102	102
10	Gulf Oil Pa 5s'47	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Ill Pow&L 5½sB'54	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
11	Indnapls P&L 5sA '47	101¾	101½	101½
17	Insull Util Inv 6s B'40	99½	99¼	99¼
4	Inters Pow 5s'57	91¾	91¾	91¾
2	Inters Pub Serv 4½s'58	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
2	Iowa Neb Lt & P 5s'57	98¼	98¼	98¼
2	Iowa P & L 4½s'48	97	97	97
1	Miss Pw&Lt Co 5s '57	99	99	99
5	Neisner Bros 6s '48	91½	91⅛	91½
25	N E Gas&El 5s '50	91	91	91
3	Nor TexUt 7s '35 ww	113	113	113
3	Nor Tex Ut 7s '35 xw	100½	100½	100½
2	Ohio Pow 4½s D '56	99	98¾	99
7	Pug So P&L 5s C '50	101	101	101
1	Scripps 5½s '43	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
3	Shawin W&P 5s C '70	104	104	104
5	Shaw W&P 4½s B '68	97½	97½	97½
1	Sheffield Stl 5½s '48	103¼	103¼	103¼
7	SEP&L 6s A 2025 xw	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5	Staley Mfg 6s '42	97½	97½	97½
5	Stand G&E 6s '35	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Swift & Co 5s '44	102½	102½	102½
1	Ulen & Co 6s '44	90	90	90
CURB FOREIGN BONDS (Sales in $1000)				
1	Cauca Val 7s '48	65	65	65
10	Danish Con 5½s '55	99¾	99¾	99¾
8	Danish Con 5s '53	100	100	100
1	Europ Mtg 7s C '67	85	85	85
5	Hanover St 6½s '49	90	90	90
2	Maranhao Brasil 7s'58	66	66	66
3	Nippon El Pw 6½s '53	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
2	Prussia PS 6½s '51	85	85	85

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. aPlus extra in stock. fPayable in stock. gPartly extra. kPaid so far this year. rCash or stock. wiWhen issued. wwWith warrants. xwWithout warrants.

COMMODITY PRICE TREND STILL DOWN

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100. Averages fro other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index number	Purchasing power
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—January	93.3	107.2
February	92.7	107.9
March	90.8	110.3
April	90.6	110.4
May	88.6	112.8
June	86.4	115.7
July	83.7	119.5
August	83.2	120.2
September	83.3	120.1
October, week ended Oct. 3	82.3	121.5

Middle West Utilities Company

Notice of Dividend on Common Stock

The Board of Directors of Middle West Utilities Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2% in Common Stock (being one-fiftieth of a share) on each share of Common Stock outstanding on October 15, 1930, payable November 15, 1930, to Common stockholders of record on the Company's books at the close of business at 5:00 o'clock P.M. on October 15, 1930.

EUSTACE J. KNIGHT, *Secretary*

Notice of Dividend on $6 Convertible Preferred Stock, Series A

The Board of Directors of Middle West Utilities Company has declared on each share of its $6 Convertible Preferred Stock, Series A, a quarterly dividend of $1.50 in cash or (at the election of the holder, filed on or before October 15) of three-eightieths of a share of Common Stock, payable November 15, 1930, to the holders of record on the Company's books at the close of business on October 15, 1930.

EUSTACE J. KNIGHT, *Secretary*

Shell Pipe Line Corp.

5% Sinking Fund Gold Debentures, Due 1952

A high grade investment in a Company that provides economical transportation of oil for one of the largest producing, refining and marketing companies in the oil industry of the United States.

Net earnings after depreciation, but before taxes, for six months ended June 30, 1930, were $8,455,282, as contrasted with interest charges for the period of $721,264.

In addition, these Debentures are unconditionally guaranteed as to principal, interest and sinking fund by Shell Union Oil Corp.

We shall be glad to tell you more of the details of this attractive investment.

Price at market to yield over 5.25%

Lee, Higginson & Co.

Established 1848

70, Federal Street, Boston

New York — Chicago

Higginson & Co. LONDON

MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED

A Complete Banking Service

The Midland Bank offers exceptional facilities for transacting banking business of every description. It has offices in the Atlantic Liners "*Aquitania*" "*Berengaria*" "*Mauretania*" and with affiliated banks operates over 2500 branches in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The offices in Poultry and at 196 Piccadilly are specially equipped for the use and convenience of American visitors in London.

Head Office: POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.2

Overseas Branch: 122 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

SAYS TRADE DATA ARE NOT REASSURING

Discussing the present situation in business, Harvard Economic Society in its weekly letter says

"That the statistical evidence now at hand is unfavorable does not necessarily mean that the autumn movement as a whole is not to be up to seasonal expectation. The seasonal movement has somewhat longer to go, and September data, where available, seldom extend to the end of the month. But considerable further gains are necessary to bring about a movement fully seasonal in amount, and the record to date, coupled with recent declines in commodity prices, is not reassuring."

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

September and nine months sales of chain systems compare:

BICKFORD'S, INC.

	1930	1929	Inc.%
Sept. sales	$494,409	$472,525	4.6
9 months	4,322,778	3,925,908	10.1

M. H. FISHMAN CO.

	1930	1929	Inc.%
Sept. sales	$177,395	$171,356	3.5
9 months	1,410,052	1,210,370	16.4

S. S. KRESGE CO.

	1930	1929	Dec.%
September	$11,265,218	$11,971,088	5.8
9 months	101,015,229	104,303,568	3.1

W. T. GRANT SALES

Sales of W. T. Grant Company (department stores) for September and nine months, new stores included, compare as follows:

	1930	1929	Inc. %
September	$5,286,353	$4,776,785	10.6
9 months	45,493,453	41,237,620	10.3

WALDORF SYSTEM, INC.

Waldorf System, Inc., reports sales for September and nine months:

	1930	1929	Dec. %
Sept. sales	$1,288,971	$1,322,442	2.6
9 months sales	11,812,254	11,811,843	..

McLELLAN STORES

	1930	1929	Inc.%
Sept. sales	$2,036,966	$1,909,754	6.6
9 mos	15,767,726	14,839,767	6.2

CALLED BONDS IN OCTOBER

NEW YORK—Bond redemptions in October of $43,368,850, compare with $49,220,600 in September, and $19,223,200 in October, 1929. Of the current total, $40,046,550 was called in entirety and $3,322,300 in part, generally to satisfy sinking fund requirements.

STARRETT CORP. OF OHIO

NEW YORK—Starrett Corporation of Ohio has leased the $7,000,000 hotel unit in Carew Tower of Cincinnati to St. Nicholas Plaza, Inc., a new corporation which will begin operating the unit as the St. Nicholas Plaza early in January.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c, sample free. F. C. GALE COMPANY, 102 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

POSTAGE STAMPS

OUR LATEST PRICE LIST offers over 1200 attractive sets of stamps, over 500 different packets, full line of albums, supplies. R. H. MOWER, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RELIABLE man, well acquainted in his community, to sell and install Dust Shields in stairways; liberal profits. Write IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEWTON CENTRE
For Rent

SIX large, pleasant rooms in one of Newton's most attractive two-family houses; references required. Call OWNER. Centre Newton 2751-W.

N. Y. C., West End Ave. 646 (91st St.)—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, attractively furnished; ideal location. Schuyler 5943 mornings.

PHILADELPHIA, 4501 Chester Ave.—Apartments, detached, corner house, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath, General Electric refrigeration. Telephone Baring 0324.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Packard Sedan, 1927 model, 5-passenger, perfect condition mechanically, paint excellent; price $785. Call Lexington 0680-M (Mass.)

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

PARTY being organized, two motors, to Jacksonville, St. Petersburg and Miami, Fla., leaving about Oct. 23; reasonable rates. BRADLEY, 44 Picholf St., Everett 1117, Mass.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone Endicott 0629 for Appointment
NEW YORK CITY

Music

Boston Symphony on the Air

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave its first concert especially for the radio on the evening of Oct. 4, as its contribution to the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Works by three Massachusetts composers were included in the program: Arthur Foote's Suite in E major, Edward Burlingame Hill's "Lilacs" and Charles Martin Loeffler's "Pagan Poem." The other numbers were Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun" and Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel." Brief remarks were made by Dr. Koussevitzky and by Judge Frederick P. Cabot, president of the trustees of the orchestra.

This reporter listened to the program under peculiarly favorable conditions. His colleague, the benevolent Radio Editor, had, as on a former occasion, rigged up very kindly a receiving set for his benefit. This time he had even provided two "speakers," one for high tones and one for low, in order that nothing might be missed.

Those who listened under comparable conditions—if any others were so fortunate—heard a concert which, if it did not sound as if it were "in the next room," at least was a better reproduction of a symphony concert than sometimes comes over the air. Certainly, the reception on any set must have been far more satisfactory than in the case of the concerts which were radiocast several years ago. For an elaborate acoustical study had been made by experts of the National Broadcasting Company with the coöperation of Dr. Koussevitzky, and every precaution had been taken to make the music sound over the air as nearly as possible as it would sound in a hall filled with auditors.

It would be futile to pretend that a radiocast at present could be mistaken for a symphony concert. If there were no other reason, the interrupting sounds are different. In Symphony Hall you sometimes hear the competitive clangor of traffic, whereas over the radio you hear what we were informed were messages from ships at sea; they sounded like the shuffling of slippered feet. But even without these guides, you would know you were not in a hall. There remains, under the best conditions, a mechanical tang and, in tutti passages, certain muddiness. Still, there is improvement, there is improvement. It is possible that 100 years from now people listening to a symphony concert with their eyes closed may not be able to tell where they are. L. A. S.

Boston Music Notes

The first to be performed of the works written for the Boston Symphony Orchestra in honor of its fiftieth year will be an Ode for orchestra and chorus by Edward Burlingame Hill, on a text of Robert Hillyer. It will be heard at the second pair of concerts, Oct. 17 and 18, when Dr. Koussevitzky will make his first appearance of the season.

Other works composed for the orchestra's jubilee year include a "Symphonie de Psaumes," by Stravinsky, and symphonies by Roussel, Honegger, Prokofieff and Hill. There will be a Symphonic Ode by Copland, a Piano Concerto by Bax and shorter pieces by Ravel, Dukas, Hindemith and Sibelius. Music by the Russian composers, Lourié, Nabokoff and Trebinsky and by the Frenchman Ferroud will be introduced.

Fritz Kreisler will open the Sunday afternoon series of concerts at Symphony Hall, Oct. 19. La Argentina will appear on the evening of Oct. 21. Winifred Christie, Scottish pianist, will give a recital in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Oct. 26, to introduce the new Bechstein-Moor double keyboard piano.

Howard Goding will give a piano recital in Jordan Hall on the evening of Oct. 28.

Dr. Arthur Foote, the composer, will speak in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library next Thursday at 5:15 p. m., on "Fifty Years of the Boston Symphony Orchestra." Dr. Foote has attended most of the concerts of the orchestra for 50 years, and has known all its conductors.

SMITH STUDENTS ELECT

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (AP)—Irene Frances Rich of Los Angeles, Calif., daughter of Irene Rich, motion picture actress, has been elected president of the House of Representatives at Smith College, it was announced Oct. 3. Miss Rich also will serve on the student council and judicial board, governing bodies of the college.

Local Classified

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EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 801 Cort. 2343

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6035

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8733.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2383 7th Ave., New York Audubon 3834

FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d (New York City).

HELP WANTED

FIRST-CLASS couple, cook and butler, for private family, Greenwich; 2 adults, 5 children, 4 help, qualified in work and character, capable, willing, agreeable; references required. Communicate Box 35, The Maples, Greenwich, Conn.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SALESMEN to sell on salary and commission basis, a new modern flooring for retail stores and businesses. See MR. BOWMAN, J. R. Bowman Co., Inc., 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged woman, attendant for one adult in apartment; good cook; good references; Christian Scientist preferred. MISS B. PALMER, Box 283, Summit, N. J.

YOUNG woman, capable, patient and willing, to care for two schoolboys. Apartment 5-B, 838 West End Avenue, New York City.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

ATTRACTIVE furniture of six-room apartment must be sold; leaving country; no dealers; also new leopard coat. JACKSON, 415 West 115th St., New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office for rent, morning hours. Room 1740, 33 West 42nd St. Tel. Longacre 8117.

PAYING GUESTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Delightful environment; splendid food; reasonable prices; references; Christian Scientists preferred. 1421 Mass. Ave. N. W.

PRINTING

200 LETTERHEADS, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination, $7.00; announcements, programs, menus, booklets, by-laws; church and lecture work; bookbinding; everything reasonable; good work; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 6147.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Manchester Lane, N. W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

THE FORBES

51-53 West 69th, New York City. Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Near Bureau of Standards—Sunny, attractive rooms, single or double, in beautiful Cleveland Park home; home cooking. 3809 34th St. Phone Cleve. 3739.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1, also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

NEW YORK CITY—Lady will rent large light room, privilege cooking breakfasts; $25 monthly, $6 weekly. JAFFE, 659 West 162nd St. Washington Heights 8554.

NEW YORK CITY, East 70's—Thoroughly modern furnished rooms; private home; hotel service. Butterfield 1358. Near churches.

NEW YORK CITY, 1 West 68th St.—Large room, bath, $16.00, single $10.00; excellent location; charming apartment. ROUZEE.

PHILADELPHIA, 433 South 45th St.—Large sunny room for professional or business person. Call Baring 3120.

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED—District salesmen to sell an article with a five million dollar guarantee to factories and mills; sold on approval; large commissions paid you weekly. Write for territory, sample and order book without cost to you. An exceptional opportunity for the right man.
Address
G. A. HOSMER COMPANY
Division of Liquid Veneer Corp.
Box 954, Buffalo, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FINANCIAL writer of experience; currently with leading financial service; capable of analyzing securities; available Oct. 25. T. HAROLD RHODES, 10 Bowne Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. Independence 060.

HEAD GARDENER—Life experience plants, flowers, vegetables, outside, under glass; Belgian-American, married, middle age; highest awards; best references; Christian Scientists preferred; 10 years last place; employer passed on. CAMILLE F. GYSSELS, Pittsford, N. Y., Route 1.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER—10 years' experience in manufacturing and sales; would consider machinery sales representation in Philadelphia territory. Y-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 902 Fox Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper would like to take care of books of small business one evening a week. MISS M. BERBER, 68 Thayer St., New York City.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Reliable colored woman desires position, part or full time. 642 North 57th St. Phone Allegheny 3923.

REFINED woman will take charge of small home, companion or helper; vicinity Philadelphia. WRIGHT, 4529 Osage Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

RESPONSIBLE woman desires part or all-time work as bookkeeper, typist, office manager. Box J-19, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

REFINED, capable woman as housekeeper, companion. Box K-28, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY, experienced, part time or hourly basis; business or social work; fluent knowledge of French, German, Spanish. MISS WALTHERS. Tel. Butterfield 5076.

WISH to place capable, willing colored maid with lady or couple appreciating interested service. Caledonia 8563 (N. Y. C.).

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BOSTON—Completely furnished housekeeping suite of 3 rooms, suitable 2 to 4 persons; also furnished rooms. MACKAY, 106 Gainsboro St. Kenmore 5861.

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FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

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Men's and Women's Clothing
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing and Renovating
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DELAWARE

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6th and Market, Wilmington
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Wilmington's Friendly Home of Furniture
7TH & SHIPLEY STREETS
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
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Delaware's largest and foremost store of its kind for nearly three-quarters of a century, by reason of consistent high quality and moderation of prices.
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BEDDING DRAPERIES CHINA

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Care of the Hair, Scalp and Face
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Gage Hats Onyx Hosiery
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Pittsburgh Regular Gasoline
and 100% Pennsylvania Oil
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Dependable Coal
Dependable Service
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29th and Boulevard Wilmington, Del.

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DEPARTMENT STORE
605, 607, 609 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

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Anything and Everything Electrical: Fixtures, Contract Wiring, etc.
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Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
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Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or Post Wanted heading.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

HAND-MADE JEWELLERY
by Miss ALICE GIMSON
88 REGENT ROAD, LEICESTER
will be on sale at the Home Arts and Industries Exhibition
Drapers' Hall, London, E. C. 2
from October 27th to November 1st

ARTISTS

ARTIST seeks orders for ornamental lettering, hand-painted greeting cards, etc.; clients' own words welcome. Box M-318, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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BELFAST, KNOCK DISTRICT—Gentlemen received in gentleman's house; golf links; 2 guineas, partial board. 10 Hawthornden Road.

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Private residential hotel (also suites of rooms); gas fires & rings, constant hot water; good cooking; near tubes & buses; terms moderate. MISS PYNE, Frobisher 3387.

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LONDON, HYDE PARK, 72 Oxford Terrace, W. 2—High-class guest house for ladies; terms 30/- per week with board; or bed and breakfast, terms arranged. Phone Paddington 7732.

LONDON, Near Victoria Station—Private hotel, quiet, central; room, bath and attendance from 6/6-8/6. Tel. Victoria 1306. Write or wire MISS GODDARD, 13 St. George's Square, S. W. 1. Bus 24 passes hotel.

LONDON—Comfortable bed-sitting rooms, with breakfast from 30/-; breakfast and dinner from 42/-. 3 Hurlingham Gardens, S. W. 6. (Close Putney Bridge Station.)

LONDON, Bayswater, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Well-appointed private hotel, gas fires, good table, from 2½ gns.; highly recommended. Park 6751.

QUANTOCK HOUSE
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POLPERRO, CORNWALL—Two unfurnished cottages to let, 8/- each weekly; facing sea. Stamp. MRS. MILLS, Polperro.

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IF you have any difficulty with your income tax or require your books written up or audited, write or phone ANTILL & SON, 35 Beauchamp Place, London, S. W. 3. (Sloane 3586.)

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270 Madison Ave.	Tel. Caledonia 2706
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2, Adelphi Terrace	Tel. Temple Bar 1364
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11, Via Magenta	Tel. 23.406
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ENERGETIC MAN wants employment; some experience literary work, lyric writing, public speaking and the stage; commercial office work, shorthand and typing. Box M-360, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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LONDON, HYDE PARK, W. 2—Comfortable bedrooms, breakfast, baths, from 30/-. Paddington 8276, or Box K-1879, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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LONDON
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: FREDERIC MISTRAL.

Where: France.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why Famous: A poet of the French province of Provence, the centenary of whose birth occurs this year. We have in the autobiographical sketch appended to one of his works a simple account of his origin: of a childhood spent on a beautiful Provençal farm, of a father who was a well-to-do farmer, of a mother who belonged to the people and was imbued with their devoutness and their love of song and legend. It seems that the youthful Mistral was unhappy while at school in Avignon, shut away too closely from his beloved fields and streams and the wild creatures inhabiting them. But a sort of compensation was found in the discovery of keen interest in his studies, especially in the classic poets. Returning home, Mistral began work on a pastoral poem; and, though he did for a time go to Aix to study law and became "licencié en droit," it was obvious that his career would be given to literature.

In 1859, appeared what is generally regarded as Mistral's masterpiece, "Mirèio," a tale of Provence and of its people, replete with exquisite descriptions of that land, and so filled with echoes of its characters, customs and traditions that it became virtually "a rustic epic." Certain of his poems Mistral endowed with an inner allegorical purport, which was occasionally misinterpreted. Some think him at his best in his shorter poems, such as those published in the volume of 1876, "Lis Isclo d'Or." In his "Lou Pouèmo dou Rouse," he presents colorful pictures of the barge-life of the river Rhone. Sometimes he wrote of cities, such as Avignon which he knew well, but ordinarily of rural Provence, the passion of his life. Throughout the years he was engrossed in the pageant of his native province, in his own people's heritage of legend and of song. All his vast treasure store of Provençal story and legend, phrase, proverb, word, was included in two volumes, entitled "Lou Tresor dou Félibrige," which belongs to the year 1886. This celebrated poet of the Provençal school was accorded the Nobel prize for literature in 1904.

Announcement of a New Feature

BEGINNING tomorrow, a new Feature, "All Nature," will appear on this page.

In it will be presented species from the six most familiar kingdoms of wild life: birds, trees, flowers, insects, fishes, animals. A drawing will enable one to identify in the field the species illustrated, and the short accompanying article will be authoritative but non-technical—and interesting.

The Editorial Board will welcome frank appraisal of "All Nature," as well as comments on the other features.

A Word a Day

Blaspheme

"Blasphemy" is the name we have applied to instances of cursing, belittling, or reviling the Almighty. In early Israelitish law this also applied to vilification of the one—usually the king—who was regarded as God's representative; and the penalty was death by stoning. "To blaspheme," therefore, is to utter blasphemy, to speak with impious irreverence.

We derive these words from the Greek βλασφημεῖν (blasphemein), "to speak ill," undoubtedly a combination of βλάβος (blabes), "hurtful," and φημί (phemi), "I say." Incidentally, "blame" and "blaspheme" are derived from the same root, a fact which may cause one who blames his fellow being to pause and consider if he be blaspheming.

Accent blas-pheme' and all its forms as a verb on the second syllable; sound a as in ask, first e as in eve, final e silent. Blas'-phe-my and blas'-phe-mous are accented on the first syllable.

"Behold, they brought to him a man sick of the palsy, lying on a bed: and Jesus seeing their faith said unto the sick of the palsy; Son, be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee. And, behold, certain of the scribes said within themselves, This man blasphemeth." (Matthew 9:2-3.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

A Quotation for Today

WONDROUS is the strength of cheerfulness, altogether past calculation its powers of endurance.—CARLYLE.

Odds and Ends

Canning Industry

The canning industry originated in France during the Napoleonic wars, when Nicolas Appert won a prize of 12,000 francs offered by the French Government for the best method of supplying the soldiers with fresh provisions.

AT THE TICK OF THE CLOCK

Each tick of the clock, day and night, through the entire year of 1929, according to the Bureau of Railway Economics, cost the Class 1 railroads of the United States $11.32 in taxes.

Tracing an Expression

The expression "holystoning the deck" across from the custom of scrubbing the decks of a vessel on Saturday, in preparation for church services on Sunday.

Historic Note

The first patent for a permanent waving machine was granted to a woman in 1873.

Peace Note

Mexican farmers will benefit by the reduction of the standing army from 55,000 to 47,000, largely in the cavalry, as the horses no longer needed will be distributed among the peasants.

Starch

American textile mills use 250,000,000 pounds of starch annually.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Watchful Eye

Hansboro, N. D.

IN THE day coach of the Great Northern's "Empire Builder," a young mother was traveling with her two little girls and a baby boy less than a year old. The children were neatly dressed and exceptionally well behaved, but the baby was restless most of the afternoon. Two kindly women rested the mother by holding the baby for a time, but nothing seemed to comfort him.

Dinner time came, and, while some of the passengers purchased sandwiches and milk and others departed for the dining car, one lone bottle of milk was purchased for this family of four.

Soon the newsboy—a man, of course—who had taken a friendly interest in the children as he passed up and down the aisle, was seen in serious conference with the woman across the aisle. She, in turn, but most unobtrusively, talked a while to the mother and then preparations were made for a dinner, as she admitted that she had no money to buy food.

This friend went with them to the diner to help with the children and reported that a bountiful meal was served to them, and that the baby especially ate soup almost ravenously. At any rate, he returned from his dinner a happy, contented youngster with a rosier face.

Later, a large bag of fruit and sandwiches was given them as they were to change trains at St. Paul and travel all night.

The newsboy was asked if conditions such as this were encountered frequently. He said, "Not often, but we always keep a watchful eye upon families of young children."

In Lighter Vein

Coöperation

Merchant: "Look here, you've been owing me this bill for a year. I'll meet you half way. I'm ready to forget half what you owe."

Debtor: "Fine! I'll meet you. I'll forget the other half."—*Kennebec Journal.*

The Farm Situation

"How did you find things down on the farm this summer? Crops good, I hope."

"Well, Father did fairly well with his lunch stand, but he just about broke even on his gasoline and oil."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Aha!

Employer: "Jones, call up my dentist and see if he can make an appointment with me. And, Jones—"

Clerk: "Yes, sir."

Employer: "Don't urge him."—*College Humor.*

Passing Show

Modern Child (seeing rainbow for first time): "What's it supposed to advertise, dad?"

Those Billboards Again!

Visitor: "What is the idea of pasting all those advertisements in your photo album?"

Returning Tourist: "Just to remind me of what I saw on my recent motor trip."

Oh, Oh!

"He sings in a manner that is heavenly!" said the gushful admirer.

"I shouldn't say it is exactly heavenly," said Miss Cayenne. "But I will at least admit that it is unearthly."—*Washington Star.*

The Literal Servant

"Did you cancel all my engagements, as I told you, Smithers?"

"Yes, sir, but Lady Millicent didn't take it very well. She said you were to marry her next Monday!"—*Tit-Bits.*

The Wise Bird

Publisher: "In your story I notice you make the owl hoot 'to whom' instead of 'to who.'"

Author: "Yes, this is a Boston owl."—*Boston Transcript.*

Hair Brush

Small Boy: "I want a broom."

Druggist: "What kind of broom?"

Small Boy: "The kind daddy sweeps his hair with."—*Buffalo News.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

I had a long talk with Sponge about the new maid today and she thinks she is wonderful—
"Well," I said—"if she had stepped on your tail and paws as often as she has on mine, you might not be so keen about her"—
"Why"—I said, "it's getting so it's no fun at all to go into the kitchen and sniff around for crumbs and titbits any more"—
But that didn't get me the least bit of sympathy from Sponge—
"The trouble is," she meowed—"you think too much about crumbs and titbits and such things! And there the argument ended—"

Brevities

New Orleans Times Picayune: Mexico City may continue to have her poor, but not her "poor and unwashed." Forcible bathing is being administered there to the unfitly masses. This on the theory, perhaps, that the proletariat will be so busy protesting against soap and water they will have no energy left for overthrowing governments.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin: Cable records that "members of the Hamburg Senate have voted to contribute 10 per cent of their salaries toward feeding the unemployed." What you might call a Hamburg stake.

Arkansas Gazette: "All right to increase the postal rates. We'd suggest about a dollar and a half for those letters with the superior effect that arrive around the first of the month.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Universality and Regionalism

NOT necessarily are the ideas of universality and regionalism in the peaceful organization of the world in opposition. At least in European diplomatic circles an attempt is being made to reconcile them. The greater includes the lesser—providing the lesser does not set itself up outside the greater in a temper of rivalry.

It is in connection with the proposal of a European Federation that a discussion which began in 1919 has been renewed. On the one hand are the doctrinaires of universalism, and on the other hand are the doctrinaires of regionalism; and somewhere between are those who hold that the two standpoints are not irreconcilable.

Writers like William Martin of the Journal de Genève go so far as to suggest that any special coöperation of European states is equivalent to the extinction of the League of Nations; and though the League of Nations has authorized the formation of a commission of the European states, this technical subordination of the commission to the League is found fictitious and unsatisfactory. To remove from the League, for European purposes, the problems of Europe, which will be dealt with by the nations of Europe, will be, in his opinion, to dispossess the League of its functions and virtually to empty it of its content.

Never has the universality of the League—or the quasi-universality, for a few important nations, notably the United States of America, Russia, and Turkey, stand outside the League—prevented the finding of solutions to European problems. On the contrary, the universality of the League has been invaluable in many cases. If there have been failures in Europe they have been due to the inability of European nations to agree, not to the antagonism of non-European nations. It is a fallacy that America or Asia has created divisions in Europe. The founders of the League were justified in pronouncing for world solidarity as distinct from partial groups, restricted alliances, and continental understandings.

Another distinguished journalist, Auguste Gauvain, in the French Journal des Débats, argues for regional ententes. He points out that in fact the League is not universal, and that certain states withdrew from the League when they believed themselves to have grievances. He points out that the League has been unable to exercise its authority everywhere, and he instances the case of China. He declares the League has chiefly had to concern itself with European affairs with which many non-European states do not wish to be mixed up.

His conclusion would appear to be that if the European countries can settle their own problems, they will be rendering service to the League. In the name of universality the founders of the League had to make compromises—to emasculate it—and even then the United States refused to enter. It follows that to avoid future difficulties and to eliminate present difficulties, it would be well to encourage the constitution of regional ententes inside the framework of the League. Obviously, these regional ententes should conform to the general ideas of the League; and in so far as they do, they will be favorable to the development of the League.

Universality is an excellent ideal which in the present stage offers certain inconveniences. An example may be given in the refusal of Cuba to ratify the protocol calling for the reform of the statutes of the Court of International Justice. This matter is suspectible of arrangement but it illustrates the dangers of the demand for unanimity that is inherent in the notion of universality.

In this dispute over universality, as in most disputes, the mistake lies in the rigid application of theories. There is doubtless an ideal constitution, but the best constitution is that which works best in a particular country. In the same way, while universality is doubtless theoretically superior to regionalism, the practical constitution of the world is that which, for the moment, in given circumstances, is most workable.

It may or may not be true that the application of regionalism to Europe will be found possible or effective; it is unnecessary to begin by begging the question and asserting as realities certain assumptions. The value of this debate is precisely that it will help to bring to the test of experience the conception of regional coöperation within universal comprehensiveness.

A Cow as Guest of Honor

IT WAS welcome news, indeed, to the tens of thousands of business men who gather periodically at club luncheons, to learn that Madam Korndyke Heather, a prize Holstein cow, occupied a place of distinction at the speakers' table at a recent Association of Commerce luncheon in Chicago.

The Madam had "done herself proud"—furnishing nearly twenty times her weight in milk yearly—and deserved the honor. But it is not so much the purpose, it is the method of honoring her which undoubtedly will command widespread acclaim.

It will be recalled that attendance at a certain organization's dinners in New York showed a surprising spurt last year when the guests were notified in advance that there were to be no speeches. Other organizations have employed various devices such as alarm clocks and traffic lights to halt prolixity. The invitation to a cow to be a guest of honor, of course, goes a step farther. Men may promise not to speak, but then, after all, they are only human. But a cow can't speak!

The Canons of Correct English

WHO offends most against good English? Is it the business man, the official, the popular journalist, or the bright young person? To judge from a recent discussion of this subject in the English press, each is equally culpable in transgressing against the canons of correct speech. The English business man thus seems to be devoted to the use of "re" and "same" in his correspondence, which is apparently distinguished for brevity rather than for clarity of style. In the columns of the popular press the journalist often tries to be "dramatic," "sensational" and "thrilling" in his headlines. The English official again is accused of sinning against grammar and good sense by making his communications to the citizen both obscure and formal. As for the bright young society persons, they are apparently altogether "too stunning," "too marvelous, my dear," and "too utterly precious" in their selection of words, both in conversation and in writing.

But these accusations do not by any means exhaust the list of grammatical offenses. Wherever English is spoken, it is rightly pointed out, there are in more or less general use those strange lapses of grammar that arise from the commendable desire to be correct. Thus one often hears in England and elsewhere such inexcusable expressions as "him and I" or "between you and I" and so on.

On the whole, one cannot but applaud the anxiety of the English writers to the press to keep the fount of English clear and undefiled. It must be observed, however, that not all these criticisms are justified to the same degree. Much, for instance, as one may perhaps deplore the fashionable slang of the younger generation, it is best to exercise forbearance toward it in the hope that with a little more time wisdom will prevail over extravagance. Nor need much wrath be poured over the popular journalist's addiction to clichés. It is the fate of every cliché to be outworn sooner or later. The official who clothes his language in the garb of obscurity cannot be altogether exonerated from blame, but it is fair to reflect that he does not do it for the sake of perplexing the public.

It is the business man who, with a little application, could best contrive to improve the style of his correspondence and thereby, incidentally, also the effectiveness of his message. The colloquial aberrations of speech are, perhaps, least excusable, but these education alone can mend. In conclusion it may be well to remember that an insistence on the niceties of grammar is not always to be commended: for speech to be apt and forceful requires a certain freedom of treatment. The best writers of English, it must not be forgotten, have never been slaves to grammar.

Sifting the Ashes

WHEN the "frost is on the punkin" come thoughts of the coal bin and whether the furnace needs a new grate. That is, for those who use coal furnaces. In these days there are many other varieties of heat to be had. All of these give warmth and comfort, but dear to the hearts of many, there is a memory of the old-fashioned coal stove that stood proudly in the "settin' room" on its platform of zinc, a beautiful thing of sheet iron with cast iron mountings and nickel trimmings. With the wind howling outside and the snow sifting in around the windows and doors, the red glow from its isinglass doors carried with it something that the mere turning on of a valve does not impart.

It had its drawbacks. Sometimes a perverse wind would prevent it from drawing and might fill the room with coal gas. It had its disadvantages for the small boy of the household, whose duty it was in the cold winter months to get up in the chill, gray dawn and shuffle downstairs to kindle the fire.

It was cold in the room. It was gloomy inside and dark outdoors. It was a shivery, distasteful job. First, some old newspapers and pine shavings and light wood; when this had caught, some heavy oak or birch, topped by a thin layer of nut coal, shaken gently from the hod so as not to awaken the household. After a while the coals glowed blue, then red, as more coal was added; and Tom, the old yellow cat, came out from behind the sofa, yawning, and rubbed up against one's legs. There was a scratch at the door of the woodshed, and when it was opened a crack, Shep, the collie, bounded in, plume wagging ecstatically.

Yes, it is easy to remember pleasant things about the old "settin' room" stove. Yet, how many of us would choose it now on a snappy morning in January, when we hear the first gentle thump in the radiator and know we do not have to get up and break the ice in the water pitcher?

India at the Round Table

THE list of Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference has been received with deep, if partial, satisfaction. The breakdown of the Sapru-Gandhi negotiations made it almost impossible that members of the All-India National Congress should come to London; but, with this exception, practically every shade of Indian religious, political, and economic opinion has its representatives. The conference will be attended by spokesmen of the Muhammadans, the Indian Christians, the depressed classes, the Sikhs, the Justice Party, the landholding and commercial classes, the Liberals, the Princes, the Anglo-Indians, the European communities, and (a very notable thing) the Indian women.

The British Government, so that it might get as fully representative a view of the Indian situation as is possible, has wisely included in the delegates of the above classes some men who, like Mantana Muhammed Ali, are openly opposed to British rule. No one can say that an attempt has been made to exclude from the conference opinions unfavorable to Britain.

All this is to the good. But the absence of any members of the National Congress is a misfortune. Yet the National Congress cannot be represented at the Round Table Conference so long as the civil disobedience campaign continues, for there can be no armistice where one side keeps on fighting. Unfortunately, Gandhi and his colleagues, by their refusal to call off the civil disobedience campaign except on terms outside the power of the Viceroy to accept, are deliberately throwing away a rare and auspicious opportunity to direct the future of India along peaceful and prosperous lines.

The right of India to secede from the British Empire, the establishment of a National Government completely responsible to the Indian people—these are matters a conference might discuss; they are certainly not points that a Viceroy can concede before the conference meets. The maintenance of so stubborn an attitude will injure the extreme Nationalist Party's reputation throughout the world; while any modification of its position, at this late hour, would do more to obtain satisfaction of its demands than anything that has happened during the last twelve months.

Casting Dividends on the Waters

READERS of financial news are becoming more and more familiar with the explanations given by officials of companies who have reduced or omitted dividends. In fact, where an explanation is added to such an announcement, one needs hardly more than a glance to catch the reason ascribed for the move. The statement is almost certain to contain the phrase, "In view of business conditions," or "To maintain the company's favorable cash position."

The recent declaration of an extra dividend by the American Can Company has been received, in some financial circles at least, as an indication that this company is not in favor of holding several times more cash in the treasury than is needed for its business operations. This dividend action also is interpreted as expressing conviction of this company that apprehension over the future of business as a whole has been too heavily stressed.

There is another thing to be said for a company's keeping up payments of dividends at this time, instead of holding on to large accumulations of cash. The dividends disbursed very likely will prove bread upon the waters, which will return in a stimulation of purchasing by holders of stock. If, as reports indicate, the corporations of the United States are in excellent financial condition—some actually in a better position than ever before—it may be questioned whether it is more important to maintain unnecessarily large reserves or to aid in every way possible a general business revival.

—And Cabbages and Kings

NOW and again a newspaper reader may come to a contemplative pause over the report of a convention of savants and the implied happiness of these persons in their chosen pursuits. Their terminology is sometimes beyond his comprehension, but their enthusiasm is plain. Stevenson once wrote a couplet observing that the world is so full of a number of things he was sure we should all be as happy as kings. Though kings are no longer always regarded as peculiarly happy, the savant derives happiness from the number of things in the whole natural universe. In this inexhaustible field he now and then makes discoveries that materially change the modes of human living.

Many things, for example, were considered at a recent convention of savants at Bristol, England. There are baffling problems, Prof. Edward V. Appleton of the University of London admitted, in short-wave radio transmission. Such waves are echoed from somewhere. A wireless engineer in Norway, listening to the Eindthoven station, PCJ, has been getting echoes which come back as late as thirty seconds after the wave started. As savants measure, the sun is too far and the moon too near to echo PCJ in just this way. Other echoes have been noticed. Where do they come back from?

It was announced at the same convention that a savant had succeeded in persuading nature to consider human convenience by making a self-cracking nut.

Another savant had been engaged upon the fascinating subject of laughter. "The first clear laugh I noted in my children," he reported, "was that of my boy B at the age of thirty-nine days." Boy B, it appears, first laughed under inspiration of food; later, and in due order, he laughed in sympathy with his mother, on being tickled, and at sight of a bright object.

The variety of these topics indicates the wealth of interests that existence holds for savants. Even in their heyday kings must have had a comparatively dull time.

Editorial Notes

Those old stories about the Pullman car windows that refuse to open seem due for an end with the advent of a new artificially cooled dining car just displayed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway at Chicago. The windows are all closed, excluding dust and smoke, and the temperature can be reduced without fans to almost any desired degree. The system will extend to sleeping and club cars if it becomes popular in the diners.

The United States spends $2,448,633,561 annually on public education. It seems like a big bill until compared with some others, such as that for tobacco—$2,141,220,000—and until the relative value of what is bought is considered. Of course, some of that tobacco money goes for "education"—billboard and newspaper advertisements, to misteach men and women, boys and girls that smoking is "smart."

Modern universities take their courses to the student—by radio, by boat and on wheels—but this does not reduce the number of students who go to college.

Preparing to leave the fleet, the battleships Utah, Wyoming and Florida have discharged their ammunition in the safest way—under a naval treaty.

Canaries, it has been discovered, dislike jazz. They have an ear as well as a throat for music, eh?

The hitching post of yesterday has become the "No Parking" sign of today. What of the morrow?

"Pumping" Up Grindelwald

INTERLAKEN was at its best when we arrived, the first of August. The whole countryside was en fête in celebration of that memorable day in August, 1291, when the three forest cantons, Schwyz, Uri and Unterwalden, determined to throw off the Hapsburg yoke, established the "Perpetual League"—the beginning of the Swiss Confederation.

After dinner we found a quiet spot where we could catch the last glimpse of the Jungfrau in the sunset glow, then joined the merry crowds on the Hoheweg, where processions in gay peasant attire promenaded to the strains of blaring brass bands. Then as the darkness deepened—and for once we were glad that there was no moon—high up on the mountainside bonfires began to appear in quick succession and later sparkling rockets and fireworks made the night gay.

The inky darkness of the night had quite obliterated all outline of mountains, so that the twinkling lights seemed suspended in the sky, as though inhabitants of other planets might be signaling to each other. Far into the night we stood in the darkness of the open meadow, fascinated by this unusual sight, when the practical member of the party reminded us that we were to make an early morning start to see the glaciers at Grindelwald.

All the summer there had been a secret compact between certain ones of the party not to ride in motorcars if any kind of a horse-drawn vehicle was available. There had been down-at-the-heel hansoms in London, quite resplendent coaches-and-fours in Scotland, and quaint carts in the villages of northern Norway, where the driver perched behind his passengers on a tiny rumble seat—a back-seat driver, in fact. In Brussels we had toured the streets in a two-story affair like an old-fashioned break, so antiquated that even the courteous Belgians could not conceal their mirth as we bowled along the boulevards trying to look much more nonchalant than we felt.

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We made our usual request when we arrived at Interlaken, and the next morning when we descended we found that a crowd had already gathered at the hotel entrance, inspecting our conveyance. There it was, strung along quite the length of the driveway. It was like a panorama—one couldn't take it all in at once. Amidships, on the street level, was something that resembled a closed cab. Astern, and one flight up, was an old-fashioned victoria, top and all. A corresponding victoria flanked the cab, and in front of that, beyond call and recall, was the driver's seat. A long look in the distance disclosed four horses, all dressed up, with feather dusters swaying from their bridles.

Amid much hilarity on the part of the onlookers the California twelve were finally stowed away under the various hoods and we were off. Later we learned that this noble vehicle was called a diligence or post coach, once used to carry passengers and mail to the outlying villages. Only one thing was lacking—the postilion who used to blow his horn to let the villagers know that the post was coming, but as no one up Grindelwald way was expecting us, there seemed no reason why the countryside should be apprised of our coming. Then, too, perhaps, the well-known ability of Californians to furnish their own trumpet obbligatos made it seem superfluous.

Up through the Lütschine Valley our procession wended its way, and as we neared Grindelwald we caught glimpses of the great glacier, with tiny ant-like creatures clambering over its surface.

"Fancy spending one's precious time climbing over that sea of ice," said Betty, "when there are so many really interesting things to do."

After luncheon we continued our journey to the foot of the upper glacier, visiting the ice grotto tunneled through the glacier, and marveling at the exquisite soft light filtering through its translucent walls. Right here it might be well to say that to Betty Europe meant largely backgrounds for snapshots, for which we were regularly lined up. So we were not surprised when she came up excitedly with a guide in tow, asking for volunteers to go up on the side of the glacier to have another picture taken. (Of course, when we returned to California we would explain that we really didn't climb the glacier.)

Three of us responded and soon Anton (all Swiss guides seem to be named either Anton or Peter) had us roped to himself and the start was made. We seemed to be going unnecessarily far just for the background for a snapshot, when we made the discovery that, while neither English, German, French nor Italian is necessary to secure the services of a guide, it took more linguistic ability than we all possessed to break the news to Anton that he hadn't really been engaged for a glacier cruise.

Being next to Anton, it became my duty to tug at his coat tails so violently that he finally stopped. I pointed to my feet, but the fact that I was wearing my best patent-leather pumps meant less than nothing to him. Finally he made it clear to us that going down glaciers is something that isn't done in Switzerland. What to do! Anton settled that, for, while he carried no banner with a strange device, "Excelsior" was certainly his motto; so "onward and upward" was the order of the day. It may have been a beautiful afternoon, fleecy clouds may have been floating in the sky over our heads, but I had only one objective—the heels of Anton's hobnailed boots—as we doggedly lockstepped behind him, meticulously placing our feet in the steps carved with his ax.

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When we reached a fairly level ice field Anton calmly unroped himself, pointed in the direction whence we had come, and was soon out of sight behind a great boulder of ice. There the four of us stood, not daring to move, with nothing but ice as far as we would see. Just as we were beginning to feel that we might spend the night there, practical Betty recalled the fact that Anton had not collected his fee. That settled that—we knew he would return.

After what seemed ages, but was in reality less than half an hour, Anton came in sight, having gone to the aid of a guide whose party had been too much for him. We couldn't altogether conceal our enjoyment of the fact that it was the only man in the party—properly booted, too—who had caused all the trouble.

Again the lockstep parade started, but even glaciers come to an end, and presently we emerged on the mountainside, where a footpath led back to the valley. Just after Anton had been feed and had taken himself off, there came a loud wail from Betty: "But we didn't get our pictures taken!" There was nothing left but to stop at an inn and buy some post cards of earnest-looking folk, all booted and alpenstocked, crossing the ice. After all, a group of bareheaded persons in ensembles and pumps would not have looked very convincing, even though roped to an Alpine guide.

A shower had fallen in the valley during the day, but as we descended on our homeward way the sun broke through the clouds, outlining the delicate tracery of fresh young leaves and lighting each shimmering raindrop with beauty. Then just at sunset—Interlaken and regal Jungfrau, with the last golden rays glowing like a diadem on her snowy brow.

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The next morning, half awakened by a shaft of light across the room, my gaze fell on my pumps. Gone was the soggy, dejected air of the night before; one of them looked positively jaunty, and as he leaned confidentially toward his mate, I seemed to hear him say: "Well, anyway, we've been across Grindelwald!"

M. H. S.

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

Compulsory Education Planned

GENERAL compulsory education will be introduced in the Soviet Union for the first time in history during the year 1930-1931, according to a statement recently made by Andrei Bubnov, successor of Anatole Lunacharsky as Commissar for Education. Mr. Bubnov emphasized the significance of this innovation, in view of Russia's educational backwardness, as only about half the children in pre-war times enjoyed any schooling. Compulsory elementary education in the beginning will be based on a four-year course, which will gradually be extended to seven years. Special measures, including the premature graduation of the two higher classes in teachers' training schools and the enrollment of teachers from the ranks of the Young Communists who act as guides for the Young Pioneers, the Communist organization for younger children, will be employed to fill up the ranks of instructors who will be needed to carry this measure into effect.

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Small Change Is in Great Demand

Cashiers in stores and banks, street-car conductors and all persons who, in their occupations, are in the habit of handling large quantities of small change, are under special suspicion these days, when a shortage of alloyed silver, copper and bronze coins is so noticeable. In some cases searches have revealed large quantities of these missing coins hoarded by people who could accumulate them in the place of paper money; and some cashiers and other employees have been arrested or permanently debarred from holding similar posts as a punishment. Whether these vigorous measures will elicit the desired flow of small change remains to be seen.

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Moscow Uses Hose Profusely

There are few cities in the world where the hose is more frequently and more conspicuously used than in Moscow during the summer months. There is a special reason for this during the present summer, because the various street-repairing and other reconstruction projects which are being carried forward all seem to require a considerable quantity of sand and dirt, and without the constant use of the watering hose Moscow would be turned into a veritable Desert of Sahara.

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Poet's Life Depicted in Film

One of the latest Soviet films is devoted to the romantic life of the poet M. U. Lermontov, who has written some of the most striking poems about the wild natural beauties of the Caucasus, and who fell in a duel in that region. Side by side with episodes depicting the manners and costumes of the time and the court of Tsar Nicholas I, the film hammers home Marxian economic theories by representing the Russian conquest of the Caucasus as a struggle for markets and trade routes, and the sturdy resistance which the mountain tribes offered as being due in some degree to assistance received from the British, who were rivals of the Russian merchants in the markets of Persia and the Near East. Lermontov is represented as being equally scornful of Russian and British commercial imperialism, and hence almost a premature candidate for admission to the ranks of the Third Internationale.

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VOKS Doing Useful Work

Most of the foreigners who have come to Russia for purposes of serious study have at some time applied for the good offices of "VOKS," the Russian abbreviated title of the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. This society performs such functions as supplying information and arranging appointments and interviews with Russian men of learning, arranging lectures and concert performances by visiting scientists and artists, providing guides and interpreters for visitors unacquainted with the Russian language, etc. An exhibition illustrating the work of the VOKS was organized during the Congress of Soil Experts, which was held here. The society has published a journal, which several times changed its format, issued a book about the new Turksib Railroad, and a pamphlet about the anniversary of the establishment of Kazan University. During the five years of its existence it has served more than 6000 foreigners, and has established contact with corresponding societies for promoting cultural contact with the Soviet Union which exist in America and other countries.

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The fiftieth anniversary of the passing of the great Russian novelist, F. M. Dostoevsky, will be observed next year by the publication of some volumes of Marxian criticism of his works. It is also proposed to publish a complete edition of Dostoevsky's works in twenty-four volumes.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Liquor and Liberty

ISSUES vary throughout the world. Here in America we are greatly stirred by the prohibition question. Some regard the effort to outlaw the liquor traffic as one of the greatest social betterment ideas of centuries, while others declare that it is a rank infringement of personal liberty.

The same dispute rages in India, but there we find the liberals definitely opposed to the present scheme of liquor vending. In India the advocates of independence declare that the liquor traffic is one of the great handicaps that face those who favor freedom. There the idea seems to be that, with the Government authorizing the sale of intoxicating beverages, the natives, with the use of such liquors, are lulled away from the ideals of the nationalistic movement. Therefore the leaders of independence propose to use the boycott to put an end to liquor.

It is a strange contrast to the present situation in the United States, where we hear the constant cry that the Eighteenth Amendment is taking away the freedom and the liberty of Americans.—*Salt Lake City Tribune.*